FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 OCTOBER 1984

Mubarak-Husayn Talks

"We hope that our brothers will view Amman's meeting with Cairo as a first step toward a larger meeting to which all of us aspire," Jordanian King Husayn declared at a dinner banquet in honor of visiting Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. In his speech, which was broadcast by Amman radio, Husayn expressed the belief that all the Arab countries will eventually restore relations with Egypt. He also described the political estrangement between Egypt and Jordan over the past 5 years as no more than a "transient episode" in a firm, pan-Arab reality.

In a reply speech, also broadcast by the radio, Mubarak welcomed Jordan's decision to restore relations as a declaration that the Arab nation is capable of bypassing the stage of division, enmity, and recrimination. The time has come to get rid of these chronic problems, heal the wounds, and restore Arab unity, he added. Warning that the Middle East is "simmering with hot events" and that legitimate borders are being violated, Mubarak said the Arabs need effective decisionmaking, not speeches, statements, and slogans.

During their talks in Amman, the two sides stressed the need to overcome routine administrative difficulties that impede economic and cultural cooperation, Amman television noted. Issues discussed by the Jordanian and Egyptian officials included agriculture, trade, labor, and transportation.

Israel

Peres in Washington — The United States has met "almost all" Israel's requests, and even President Reagan's statement was "more positive than expected," Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stated in an interview with Jerusalem radio after his meeting with Reagan. He confirmed that the United States has promised to enhance financial aid to Israel and spoke of a mutual "understanding" over Lebanon. Asked about a possible shift in Syrian policy toward Lebanon, Peres said Israel does not depend on the Syrians, adding that "there are steps we can take without depending on anyone else."

Reaction to Al-Baz — Egyptian President Mubarak's aide, Usamah al-Baz, violated the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement when he described Israel as a threat to world peace, a Foreign Ministry spokesman asserted in a statement reported by Jerusalem radio. In further response, Deputy Prime Minister David Levi warned that Israel will react "gravely" to Egypt's "political aggression," the radio noted.

Lebanon

The Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), the Communist Party, the Ba'th Party, and the Syrian Social Nationalist Party have agreed to establish a National Democratic Front, PSP leader Walid Junblatt announced in a statement carried by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio. The new front will support the resistance to Israeli occupation of the south, confront Phalangist plans for partition and federalism, stress Lebanon's Arab affiliation, seek an independent foreign policy, and work to promote political and socio-economic reforms, the statement said. On the same day, a National Struggle Front was established in Sidon with the basic objective of resisting the Israeli occupation, the radio reported. Meanwhile, correspondents in the south reported that signs of an imminent Israeli withdrawal to the Al-Zahrani River have been accumulating, according to AFP.

In another development, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon announced that the Lebanese Forces have elected Fu'ad Abu Nadir as their new commander, replacing Fadi Afram. Jerusalem television viewed Afram's dismissal as a "blow" to Israel and as part of President Amin al-Jumayyil's attempts to impose his authority over the Christian militia.

PLO

An "intensive" arrest campaign "being waged by Syrian intelligence organs against Fatah members in northern Lebanon and Damascus" was denounced by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio, which linked this "savage escalation" to the visit to Damascus by U.S. envoy Richard Murphy and "the U.S. plan" to abolish the Palestine question by "liquidating the PLO."

Iran-Iraq War

The Iraqi Air Force attacked Iranian fortifications and troop concentrations in the northern sector, inflicting "immense" losses in men and equipment, Iraq announced in a military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio.

YAR

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, in the Soviet Union on an official visit, held talks with Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko "which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere," TASS related. In his speech at the Kremlin dinner held for President Salih, Chernenko declared that the main cause of the dangerous Middle East crisis is the policy of the United States and its "strategic" ally Israel, TASS observed, while both TASS and Sana's radio cited the dinner speech by President Salih in which he attributed the crisis to Israeli "expansionist policies."

DRA/Pakistan

Islamabad responded to the Afghan protest on alleged firing from the Pakistan side of the border on two Afghan helicopters by telling the Afghan charge in Islamabad that the complaint had been thoroughly investigated and found "totally baseless," Karachi radio reported.

Sudan

Foreign reports about the application of the shari'ah in the south were described by President Ja'far Numayri as "cheap intrigue by the enemies of Islam" in an interview with Kuwait's *AL-ANBA'*. "This is our country and this is our decision," he emphasized, asserting that Muslims predominate in the south as well as the north. As for his relations with the United States, Numayri insisted that he has "no problems," but if the United states wants to freeze the arms deal, "let it do what it wants and good riddance."

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 197 *10 October 1984*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Palestinians in Jordan Appeal for Convening PNC *[Amman AL-DUSTUR 8 Oct]* .... A 1
PLO Radio Criticizes Syrian Arrest Campaign .... A 1
Fatah To Station New Battalion in Jordan *[Tunis]* .... A 1
Comparison of Fatah Central Committee Statement .... A 1
Fatah-PFLP Meeting Held in Damascus 9 Oct *[Damascus]* .... A 2
Kuwait's AL-ANBA' Reports PLO-YAR Dispute *[8 Oct]* .... A 2
Resistance Men Attack Israeli Patrol in Al-Biqa' *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 2
Resistance Operations in South Lebanon .... A 3
  Near 'Ayn Dalib *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 3
  Near Tyre *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 3
  Near Sidon *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 3
Arab Labor, Social Ministers Postpone Tunis Session *[KUNA]* .... A 3
Arab League Issues Statement for UK Conservative Party *[Tunis]* .... A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

Saudi Paper Appraises GCC Military Maneuvers .... C 1

BAHRAIN

Prime Minister Interviewed on Regional Issues .... C 1
Daily Criticizes U.S. Stance on Arab Issues .... C 2
Arabic, Islam To Be Taught in Private Schools *[Manama AKHBAR AL-KHAJIL 7 Oct]* .... C 2

KUWAIT

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM Scores Government on Assaults *[6 Oct]* .... C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Commentary on Israeli Prime Minister's Visit to U.S. .... C 3
Riyadh on Differences Within Palestinian Ranks .... C 3
Economy Registers 5 Percent Overall Growth .... C 4
  Riyadh Commentary on Economy .... C 4

PDRY

Chairman Discusses USSR Proposals on Mideast *[WAKH]* .... C 4
Chairman, Delegation To Visit Mongolia .... C 5

EGYPT

Monte Carlo: Al-Majid Interviewed in New York .... D 1
  Al-Majid Returns to Cairo .... D 1
  Al-Majid Brings Reagan Message .... D 1
  Al-Majid Discusses Regional Issues .... D 2
  Al-Majid on Arab Issues *[Amman AL-RA'Y 8 Oct]* .... D 2
KUNA: Foreign Minister on Arab Summit Call .... D 3

Amman's AL-DUSTUR Reports on Al-Baz Lecture *[9 Oct]* .... D 3
Al-Baz on Arab Ties, Jordan's Move .... D 4
London: Leftists Arrested on Riot Charges *[AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 3 Oct]* .... D 4

IRAQ

Saddam Receives Letter From Ceausescu .... E 1
Saddam Chairs 5-Hour Cabinet Meeting 9 Oct .... E 1
AL-JUMHURIYAH Interviews USSR's Ryabov .... E 1
SFRY Official Ends Visit, Departs 5 Oct .... E 1
  Makes Statement to AL-THAWRAH .... E 1
Air Force Raids Iranian Positions 9 Oct .... E 1
Army Commanders Warn Iran Against New Offensive .... E 2
Lloyd's Spokesman Cited on Tanker Hit 8 Oct .... E 2

JORDAN

Egypt's Mubarak Continues Visit to Amman .... F 1
  Talks Begin .... F 1
  Further Reportage .... F 1
  King Husayn Banquet Speech .... F 1
  Mubarak Speech in Reply .... F 3
  Mubarak, Wife Receive Medals .... F 4
  Leaders To Visit Aqaba *[AL-DUSTUR 10 Oct]* .... F 4
  Joint Statement Expected *[AL-DUSTUR 10 Oct]* .... F 4
  Mubarak's Visit Analyzed .... F 4
'Arar Views Restoration of Ties With Egypt *[WAKH]* .... F 4
Acting Foreign Minister on Arab Relations *[Cairo AL-AKHBAR 4 Oct]* .... F 5
U.S. Support for Israeli Mideast Policy Scored *[SAWT AL-SHA'B 7 Oct]* .... F 6
European Defense Chiefs To Discuss Security Needs *[JORDAN TIMES 8 Oct]* .... F 6
  Hernu To Arrive 11 Oct *[AL-DUSTUR 7 Oct]* .... F 7

LEBANON

Reportage on Kidnapping of Spanish Ambassador .... G 1
  Embassy Confirms Kidnapping .... G 1
  Ministry Official on Kidnapping .... G 1
  AFP Report on Kidnapping .... G 1
Formation of National Democratic Front Declared *[Voice of the Mountain]* .... G 1
'National Struggle Front' Announced in Sidon *[Voice of the Mountain]* .... G 2
Karami, Delegation Return to Beirut 9 Oct .... G 2
  Karami Arrival Statement .... G 2
Franjiyah Urges Expatriates To Vote for Mondale *[Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon]* .... G 3
Abu Nadir Elected Lebanese Forces Commander *[Radio Free Lebanon]* .... G 3
Request To Extend UNIFIL Mandate 6 Months .... G 3
Diplomatic Contacts on Withdrawal Issue Noted .... G 3
  Envoy on Saudi Support .... G 3
Israelis Reportedly Preparing To Withdraw .... G 4
Resistance Claims 5 Israeli Casualties .... G 4
RFL Reports Arrival in Beirut of Pro-'Arafat Men .... G 4

SYRIA

Mubarak Jordan Visit, Rapprochement Viewed .... H 1
  Damascus on Mubarak Visit .... H 1
  AL-BA'TH on Mubarak Visit .... H 1
  Ba'th Command Issues Statement .... H 2
Further on Visit of YAR President, Delegation .... H 2
  Officials Hold Talks *[Sanaa]* .... H 2
  YAR President Departs Damascus .... H 3

Foreign Minister Returns From New York ..... H 3
Damascus Reports Al-Shar' Monte Carlo Statement ..... H 3
Mashariqah October War Anniversary Speech ..... H 3
Lebanese Party Leaders Attend Damascus Meeting *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... H 5

ISRAEL

Peres Continues U.S. Visit, Comments on Talks ..... I 1
    'Almost' All Requests Granted ..... I 1
    Extra $1.5 Billion Possible ..... I 1
    On Aid, Withdrawal, Jordan ..... I 1
Shamir Returns, Holds News Conference ..... I 2
Chief of Intelligence Grants Interview *['AL HAMISHMAR 5 Oct]* ..... I 4
Levi Interviewed on IDF Role in Lebanon ..... I 6
    Notes West Bank Objectives *[HATZOFE 10 Oct]* ..... I 7
Eban Urges 'Understanding' With Syria on Lebanon ..... I 8
Lubrani: Withdrawal Requires Lahd Army Presence ..... I 8
    U.S. for Breakup of Lahd Army *[HADASHOT 9 Oct]* ..... I 8
IDF Prepares for Winter in South Lebanon ..... I 8
Foreign Ministry Fears Tough Egyptian Policy ..... I 9
    'Grave' Reaction Likely ..... I 9
Arabic Broadcast on Mubarak's Visit to Jordan ..... I 9
Arens Receives Argentine Parliamentarians ..... I 9
Fabius Invites Peres for Official Visit ..... I 9
Body of Female 'Terrorist' Returned to Lebanon *[HA'ARETZ 10 Oct]* ..... I 9
PLO Financial Crisis Forces Troop Reduction *[DAVAR 10 Oct]* ..... I 9
Exiled Al-Najah Rector Allowed To Return ..... I 10
Briefs: Immigration, Absorption Ministry Appointment ..... I 10
    January-September Export Statistics
    Rise in Imports

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Remarks of Ponomarev on Leaving Algiers Reported ..... Q 1
Cuban Official Concludes Trade Talks in Algiers *[EL MOUDJAHID 28, 29 Sep]* ..... Q 1
SRV's Vo Van Kiet Arrives in Algiers ..... Q 1

LIBYA

Reportage on Visit of Djibouti Foreign Minister ..... Q 1
    Moumin Meets With Al-Qadhdhafi *[Djibouti]* ..... Q 1
    Djibouti Foreign Minister Departs ..... Q 1
    Agreement Pursues Unified Policy *[Djibouti]* ..... Q 2
Jabir Receives Brazilian Navy Minister ..... Q 2

MAURITANIA

Authorities Worried Over Cholera at Mali Border ..... Q 2

SUDAN

Numayri Interviewed on Islamization, Foreign Affairs ..... Q 2
    LE MONDE Interview *[Paris 5 Oct]* ..... Q 2
    AL-HAWADITH Interview *[London 5 Oct]* ..... Q 4
    AL-ANBA' Interview *[Kuwait 8 Oct]* ..... Q 5

WESTERN SAHARA

Battles Listed; Abdelaziz on Moroccan OAU Violations *[Algiers]* ..... Q 9

APS Reports Saharan Communique on Military Successes ..... Q 9

EAST AFRICA

DJIBOUTI

Foreign Minister Meets With French Minister Nucci *[cross-reference]* ..... R 1

KENYA

Moi: Loyalty Demonstrations No Longer Necessary ..... R 1
President Moi Denounces Tribal Favoritism ..... R 1

SOMALIA

Siad Barre Receives Italian Delegation ..... R 1
Radio Halgan: Curfew Imposed in 'Major Towns' ..... R 2

UGANDA

Reportage on Christian Democratic International ..... R 2
  Obote Addresses Meeting ..... R 2
  Forlani, Semogerere Address Conference ..... R 2
  Christian Democratic International Ends ..... R 3
Tanzanian Defense Minister Arrives for Visit ..... R 3

CENTRAL AFRICA

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

French Military Stoned After Three Youths Wounded *[AFP]* ..... S 1

CHAD

Habre Discusses Chadian Problems in Interview ..... S 1
GUNT's Yacoub Reacts to French-African Mini-Summit ..... S 2
Head of Nigerian Liaison Comments on Chad Withdrawal *[NAN]* ..... S 2

GABON

Bongo Hails Good Relations With France ..... S 3

ZAIRE

Diamond, Gold Production Figures Released *[AFP]* ..... S 3
New Israeli Ambassador Arrives in Kinshasa ..... S 3

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA

Sankara Interviewed on Trips to Cuba, UN ..... T 1
Sankara Inaugurates Kwame Nkrumah Airstrip ..... T 1

GUINEA

Defense Minister Receives USSR Ambassador ..... T 2

LIBERIA

Former Deputy Podier 'Retired' From Service ..... T 2

Shultz Said To Welcome Proposal To Visit Africa .... T 2
Government, AMOCO Reach Oil Exploration Accord .... T 2

NIGERIA

Further Details on Buhari Television Interview .... T 3
Buhari Confirms Anti-Sabotage Tribunal Sentences .... T 3
Military Governor Warns Released Detainees .... T 3
Envoy to USSR Defends Change of Government .... T 4
Journalists, Others Criticize Decree No 4 .... T 4
Briton, Swede in Court on Currency Charges .... T 4

SENEGAL

Ibrahima Fall Appointed New Foreign Minister .... T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

French Paper's Report on Official Corruption Denied .... U 1
UNITA Objects to Possible DPRK Military Presence *[Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel]* .... U 1
UNITA Commentary Hails Founding of KUP Agency *[Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel]* .... U 2
KUP Cites Significance of UNITA Operations .... U 2

BOTSWANA

Masire Criticizes New RSA Constitution *[SAPA]* .... U 2

LESOTHO

Security Equipment Released by RSA; Begins Arriving .... U 3
Zambia's Prime Minister Mundia Ends 5-Day Visit .... U 3
ANC President Sends Anniversary Message .... U 3

MADAGASCAR

SDAR President Abdelaziz Meets With Ratsiraka .... U 3

MAURITIUS

Taiwan Opens Trade Office; PRC Mission Reacts *[AFP]* .... U 4

MOZAMBIQUE

Armed Forces Kill 39 'Bandits' in Zambezia .... U 4
    15 'Bandits' Reported Killed .... U 4
    FPLM Destroys 'Criminal' Base .... U 4
'Complete Elimination of Armed Bandits' Urged .... U 4
Rebels Deny Slaying Italian Workers .... U 4
SDAR Leader Arrives in Maputo on Visit .... U 5
    Machel Hosts Reception .... U 5
Information Minister Starts Tanzania Visit .... U 5
Party Delegation Leaves for Meetings in Luanda .... U 5
GDR Provides Laboratory for University .... U 5

NAMIBIA

Security Forces Kill 11 SWAPO 'Terrorists' .... U 5

SOUTH AFRICA

Mozambique Peace Talks Called 'Warm, Positive' .... U 6
Durban Three Refuse To Leave UK Consulate Voluntarily .... U 6
  Fugitives Consider UK Request .... U 6
Government Protests UK TV Interview in Durban .... U 7
Botha Refuses To Return Four to Britain .... U 7
Minister Blames UDF for Recent Violence, ANC Ties .... U 8
  UDF Denies Le Grange Charges *[Umtata Capital Radio]* .... U 8
Defense Minister Discusses Regional Security .... U 9
Ministers Justify Use of SADF in Trouble Spots .... U 10
Local Management Tasks Transferred to New Depart .... U 10
Buthelezi Comments on Trip to FRG, Unrest .... U 10

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Congratulates DPRK on Anniversary .... U 10

Palestinians in Jordan Appeal for Convening PNC

JN080847 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 8 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Amman, PETRA — Representatives of Palestinian sectors and PNC members in Jordan have appealed to Arab kings and heads of state to use their influence to hold the PNC far from tutelage and subservience, particularly as the PNC session has been postponed several times due to the positions held by some Arab countries. In a statement yesterday, the representatives and PNC members praised the Arab leaders who made and are still making efforts to halt the discord and division in both the Palestinian and Arab arenas during this delicate phase in the Arab-Israeli strife. They emphasized that the Palestinian legitimate institutions, which are eager to establish balanced relations with brother Arabs, wish that some Arabs would stop interfering in Palestinian domestic affairs.

PLO Radio Criticizes Syrian Arrest Campaign

JN091827 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1648 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brothers: The intensive arbitrary and feverish arrest campaigns that have continued for several days and are being waged by Syrian intelligence organs against Fatah members in northern Lebanon and in Damascus express the Syrian regime's determination to pursue its policy that is hostile to the PLO, the Palestinian people, and their national cause. This determination reveals the reality of this policy, which is linked to the U.S. plan aimed at abolishing the Palestine question by liquidating the PLO. There is clear proof of this determination.

The Damascus regime escalates its hostile campaign against our people, leadership, and revolution every time Arab mediation efforts to settle the crisis of Palestinian-Syrian relations are reactivated. This escalation means that the Damascus regime is pursuing its disgraceful stand toward the Palestine question. It also aims at aborting these efforts. These continuing arbitrary arrest campaigns that the Syrian intelligence organs are waging against Fatah members, along with the intensified cheap information campaigns against the PLO's leadership and legitimacy, indicate that the Syrian regime will continue its anti-Arab and conspiratorial role against the Palestinian revolution.

To explain this savage escalation in the Syrian regime's stands against our people, cause, historical leadership, and legitimate framework, we must refer to the agreement the Damascus regime reached with the U.S. Administration through its envoy Richard Murphy, who recently visited Damascus. The most significant point in this as yet unannounced agreement provides security for the Zionist entity's northern border following the Israeli forces' withdrawal, without the latter being mandatory on a Syrian withdrawal, as the enemy previously insisted on. Providing this security and protection to the enemy entity's border means pursuing the pursuit and arrest of Palestinian fighters. This is in addition to plans to split and fragment Palestinian ranks and to wipe out Palestinian free will and independent decisionmaking. The current arrest campaign is merely to pursue Fatah fighters and to prevent them from escalating armed struggle against the Zionist enemy in southern Lebanon.

The question to be raised here is: Where will this anti-Arab option lead the Syrian regime? Will the intensive arrest and information campaigns, the sabotage acts inside Palestinian ranks, and the pressure made on some Palestinian groups to announce their full bias toward the Syrian plan, achieve their goals against the Palestinian revolution? Will these acts destroy the Palestinian leadership's unity, rob it of its indepenent decisionmaking, and subjugate it to Syrian hegemony? We believe that what the guns could not achieve, all other attempts will certainly fail to achieve. We are firm and ready, and the forthcoming days will prove it.

Fatah To Station New Battalion in Jordan

LDC51838 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] It was learned from an informed source in Amman today that Fatah has decided to form a new battalion which will be stationed in Jordan, but it will be under the leadership of the Palestinian Liberation Army. The same source added that 250 soldiers have already gone to the military barracks of the Palestinian Liberation Army, and they will be followed by hundreds of others, especially the fighters of Jordanian nationality who came from Lebanon last year. In this regard, it should be mentioned that the decision to form this new Fatah battalion was taken last month during the visit of Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, to Amman. He was accompanied by Abu al-Mu'tasim [Ahmad 'Afnah], the chief of staff of the Palestinian forces.

Comparison of Fatah Central Committee Statement

Amman *AL-DUSTUR* in Arabic, in its 8 October issue, on pages 1 and 22 carries an approximately 1,000-word report on an undated "statement" issued by the Fatah Central Committee in Tunis.The *AL-DUSTUR* version has been compared with the Aden Voice of Palestine version published in the 9 October Middle East and Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page A 2, revealing the following variations:

The first three paragraphs in *AL-DUSTUR* read: ...[Text] Amman, *AL-DUSTUR* — The Fatah Central Committee has issued a statement at the Palestinian headquarters in the Tunisian capital, defining its position on several current issues in the Arab and Palestinian arenas and on the stages of mediation between the PLO and Syria.

It also highlighted some facts pertaining to the convocation of the PNC and the decision on the need to hold it after all attempts to reach a peaceful agreement with Syria and Libya have been fruitless.

The statement hints that the end of this week will clarify some stands on the Palestinian level, particularly after the visit PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will pay to Algeria during the next 2 days. The statement says:

1. We are undergoing.... (supplying alternative passages)

Paragraph five, the last two lines read: ... chairman to Damascus. When the PDRY chairman arrived in Algiers, he brought with him a plan calling for postponing the PNC session for 3 months, during which a comprehensive dialogue among the various factions can begin, a dialogue focusing on the topic that Brother Abu 'Ammar is no longer a common denominator. These factions will then resume the Fatah Central Committee's dialogue and thus we again return to the previous whirlpool. This is in itself a frank and clear violation of the articles of the Aden-Algiers agreement, which were published everywhere. As a movement, we rejected this offer because, as you note, there have been attempts to tamper with the agreement and play down its importance ever since it was signed and we started to implement it. We are convinced that they want postponement to go on indefinitely.

3. We will meet...(supplying additional passage)

Paragraph six, the last two lines read: ...We have no veto on anyone and will hold it with whoever attends.

4. We have accepted...(clearing indistinct word, supplying additional information)

Paragraph seven, the ultimate line reads: ...we want reconciliation. However, all mediations clashed with Syria's stand on the need to topple Abu 'Ammar. If Abu 'Ammar were the obstacle, we would tell him to rest. All the Central Committee members believe that they want to strike at and destroy Fatah. After these results were reached we told all that henceforth we do not want the mediation of anyone with the Syrians. Five months ago we in the Central Committee adopted a decision on dealing with the Syrians peacefully, but they directly replied with the filthiest political and media campaigns against us. Now they will reap the fruit of their destructive policy.

5. We are not...(supplying additional passage)

Paragraph eight, line seven reads: ...if the hands of Al-Asad or Al-Qadhdhafi, which are stained...(supplying further information)

Paragraph eleven, lines three and four read: ...in their countries. Brother Abu 'Ammar asked several Arab countries to host the PNC, but all fear the United States, and not Syria. We say to...(supplying additional sentence)

Same paragraph, line seven reads: ...butchered during the 88 days of the...(changing figure)

Page A 3, first paragraph, the last two lines read: ... such alternative organization formed by Syria will be rejected by the people before it is born and no one will deal with it. We may encounter some Arab and international troubles, but this will not affect us.

9. All our people...(supplying additional information)

Paragraph five, the first two lines read: ...12. The Murphy-Al-Asad bargain has revealed what the Syrian regime is carrying out with the...(rewording)

Same paragraph, the ultimate line reads: ...and reveal their impotence.

13. Al-Asad said to the...(rewording)

Fatah-PFLP Meeting Held in Damascus 9 Oct

JN100711 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Fatah and the PFLP held a meeting in Damascus yesterday evening within the framework of the meetings among the Palestinian national forces with the aim of checking deviation and foiling the attempts to circumvent the PLO in its capacity as the Palestinian people's sole representative. The meeting was attended for Fatah by Qadri [Samih Abu Kuwayk], Abu Khalid al-'Amlah, and Abu 'Ali Mahdi, members of the provisional Fatah leadership; and for the PFLP by George Habash, PFLP secretary general; Abu Mahir al-Yamani [Ahmad al-Yamani], PFLP Political Bureau member; and Ahmad al-Khatib, official in charge of foreign relations. WAFA said that during this meeting the conferees reviewed the latest developments in the Palestinian arena, the postponement of the PNC session, and the latest moves of 'Arafat's clique. They also reviewed bilateral relations and stressed the need to develop them and pool the efforts of national and progressive forces in the Palestinian arena for the sake of restoring unity in the PLO and defeating the capitulationist trend.

Kuwait's AL-ANBA' Reports PLO-YAR Dispute

GF091920 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 8 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] *AL-ANBA'* has learned that the PLO representative in Sanaa, Hikmat Zayd, has asked to be transferred from the YAR or otherwise he will resign. This statement has led to a new crisis between the PLO and the YAR. It stems from the fact that the PLO has sent 26 Palestinian students to the YAR on scholarships offered by the YAR Government. It is customary for the PLO's special office to select candidates for such scholarships according to special rules. Upon their arrival, the students were held at the Sanaa airport for 3 days. Afterwards, the Yemeni authorities sent them back to Kuwait without an explanation for this sudden decision, despite the fact that the PLO office had contacted the Yemeni officials on this matter beforehand. The Palestinian leadership is now trying to contain the crisis for the sake of relations with the Sanaa government, especially since there are a large number of Palestinian fighters permanently staying in the YAR.

Resistance Men Attack Israeli Patrol in Al-Biqa'

JN062017 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1613 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] The Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men launched a blitzkrieg attack on a Zionist military patrol while it was moving in western Al-Biqa' last night. The daring attack, which was carried out with machine guns and rockets, destroyed a Zionist military jeep and killed or wounded its occupants. A Zionist military spokesman admitted the daring operation but, as usual, declined to mention his losses. He said that his forces and elements belonging to agent Antoine Lahd's militias cordoned off the area, launched a large-scale search campaign, and arrested a large number of citizens on the pretext of helping the resistance men, who withdrew safely to their bases.

Resistance Operations in South Lebanon

Near 'Ayn Dalib

NC040922 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1613 GMT 5 OCT 84

[Text] The Palestinian and Lebanese national resistance men launched a lightning attack against a civilian car near 'Ayn Dalib in occupied Tyre yesterday. Three persons were in the car, including the Zionist intelligence officer in southern Lebanon. The car was completely destroyed and all its occupants were either killed or wounded in the machine gun and rocket attack. A Zionist military spokesman admitted the heroic operation but did not mention his losses. He said, as usual, that his forces immediately carried out an extensive search in a vain attempt to capture the resistance men.

Near Tyre

JN081913 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] A group of the Palestinian and Lebanese national resistance men attacked a Zionist patrol this morning near Tyre in occupied southern Lebanon. A number of enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded and a half-track was damaged in the machine gun and rocket attack. Reports from occupied southern Lebanon said that the Israeli forces immediately rushed to the scene of the attack and carried out an extensive search in the area and neighboring villages for the resistance men, who withdrew safely to base.

Near Sidon

JN091719 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men waged a surprise attack yesterday against a military position belonging to the agent militias led by agent Antoine Lahd near the southern entrance to occupied Sidon. Using machine guns and rockets in their attack, the resistance men killed or wounded several elements of the agent position. Another group of resistance men used machine guns and rockets to attack a checkpoint belonging to the agent militias on the Kfar Killa Road in occupied southern Lebanon yesterday. Several militiamen were either killed or wounded in the attack. A Zionist spokesman admitted the two heroic operations, but as usual refrained from noting his losses. The spokesman said that his forces and elements of the agent militias waged an intensive search and arrest campaign against the resistance men, but all these attempts were in vain.

Arab Labor, Social Ministers Postpone Tunis Session

LD091435 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1310 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Tunis, 9 October (KUNA) — The convocation of the new session of the Executive Bureau of the Council of Arab Ministers of Labor and Social Affairs was postponed for lack of a quorum, it was announced here today. Only the Saudi minister, Muhammad al-Fayiz and the Algerian minister, Zuhor Ounisi, arrived on time for the meeting scheduled to be held in Tunis, in addition to the Tunisian minister, Mohamed Ennaceur. The ministers of Morocco, Libya, Djibouti and Lebanon failed to attend.

An Arab League informed source said that Tunisia, which chairs the meeting, asked for a postponement because the Tunisian minister, Ennaceur was scheduled to leave for the USSR. The Arab League Secretariat General rejected the principle of postponement, however, because all the other Arab ministers had previously expressed in their letters their readiness to attend the meetings as schedule.

The Executive Committee of the Council of Arab Ministers of Labor and Social Affairs was scheduled to discuss a number of topics at this meeting such as the conditions of Palestinian babies inside and outside the occupied territory, the Arab Social Work Fund, the Arab Charter for Comprehensive Social Development, the introduction of the use of Arabic in the International Union for Child Care, the establishment of an Arab child organization, the movement of Arab labor among the Arab countries, the program for following up the strategy of social work in the Arab homeland for 1985, the following up of the program for the aged in the Arab Homeland and other topics connected with the development of Arab society, and the training of Arab manpower in the social field.

Arab League Issues Statement for UK Conservative Party

LD071011 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] The Arab League, in a statement distributed on 6 October in London, called on the British Government, which is headed by Margaret Thatcher, leader of the Conservative Party, to use its influence to contribute toward finding a permanent, just, and peaceful solution in the Middle East. The statement, which was issued by the League's Bureau in London on the occasion of the annual conference of the ruling British Conservative Party, added that Britain, which shoulders historic responsibilities in the Middle East, especially in Palestine, can play an important role in finding a peaceful settlement in the region. The League explained that this role could be fulfilled by Britain by exerting pressures on Israel until it responds to the international call for peace. The League expressed hopes that the British Conservative Party will play a prominent role in ending the sufferings of the Palestinian people and in guaranteeing their right to self-determination and recognizing the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

GULF AFFAIRS

Saudi Paper Appraises GCC Military Maneuvers

GF090530 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 9 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Regarding the GCC joint maneuvers, the newspaper *AL-RIYADH* said: The Al-Jazirah Shield II maneuvers, in which units from member countries take part, are a natural extension of previous resolutions designed to attain the standards of these forces and their joint cooperation. The maneuvers also display the best methods and capabilities. This normal process is designed primarily to raise the standard of alertness to a maximum degree to consolidate the positions and independence of this region vis-a-vis any foreign influence. The joint defense policy forged by the GCC foreign and defense ministers is derived from resolutions on independence, free from all sources of international influence. This is the positive and correct basis for the preservation of the intrinsic independence of our resources and our own power. These maneuvers could be one of the leading steps in the direction of joint positive action by the members of the newborn GCC.

BAHRAIN

Prime Minister Interviewed on Regional Issues

GF091253 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0655 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Oct (WAKH) — Bahraini Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah has noted that without the firm will of the superpowers, the Iraqi-Iranian war will not end. He added that these countries have to stop the dispatch of weapons if they decide to end the Gulf war.

In a statement to Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* published today, he said that the Gulf war, since it has moved into a new path, is no longer a war of strong military clashes. The acts of violence witnessed in the international arena and some of the incidents that create unrest in the Gulf region shake the security and stability of the region — the goals of the region's countries. His highness pointed out that among the results of this war is the concern of the region's countries for their internal security and for the children of the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula running away overseas. He indicated that the situation will be horrible if the children of the region feel that their security can only be guaranteed by travel abroad. He stressed that the Arab Gulf countries are capable of protecting themselves against any tampering with their internal affairs, indicating that security cooperation among us should be better than it is now.

His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah noted that some foreign countries have become areas where terrorists, who plan to shake the security of the region's citizens abroad, are stationed. He said that through joint coordination and through the information we receive on these countries, we must cooperate with them in accordance with the degree of their cooperation with us in order to eliminate them as areas of terrorism against our citizens. He said there are numerous methods through which we can define our positions toward these countries. We can suspend economic cooperation with them until they are in a position to combat violence — directed at us — in their countries. He asserted that the Gulf war has moved onto new paths which we do not have to pay for, since, in the first place, we pleaded for God to squash this fire which has burst out and which the area paid dearly for.

On the upcoming GCC summit to be held in Kuwait, he said that the meeting from time to time of the region's leaders is positive because it is designed to follow up issues difficult to implement. He added that the idea of the GCC is not enough to be termed excellent, because the important thing is the follow-up — this is the best method for tackling all the obstacles facing the GCC.

On the return of Egypt to the Arab fold, he said: Egypt, under President Husni Mubarak, is an Arab country whose people have demonstrated good deeds. Egypt is a leading power in various fields. The return of Egypt to the Arab fold is what we desire. He called for coordination of Arab positions and for having a clear vision.

He termed his country's political relations with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as good. He said: Saudi Arabia gives all possible aid and has demonstrated cooperation [with Bahrain]. The inauguration of the causeway linking the two countries will reinforce well-known and overt positions. His highness then talked about the economic aspect of the causeway project that links Saudi Arabia with Bahrain. He said: The idea of building the causeway has been studied. It is well known that it will bring good economic results. With this causeway we find ourselves before a vast economic market that joins us with Saudi Arabia. Moreover, transportation between the two countries will be easier. All these facilities will create a better economic atmosphere. Moreover, it will confirm the idea of associating together the economic interests of the region's peoples.

On coordination among the GCC countries, his highness said: In our view the achievements made so far by the GCC are good. It can exceed the time limit and attain firmer courses in the field of cooperation, particularly in the field of security and economic cooperation. This can overcome numerous difficulties in a shorter time. We cannot deny that this cooperation linked the interests of the region's peoples. The lagging behind in the field stems from the internal situations of some of the region's countries. We cannot ignore the fact that we as single countries cannot achieve what can be done collectively.

His highness asserted the importance of stability for the region. He said: Stability is the only element capable of attaining economic growth in a better way. This will consequently lay further social criteria which will enable the people in the region to live in an atmosphere of joint prosperity. He also said that the factor of stability is very important in the region, because if we consider the budgets of the GCC countries we will find that they are immense and excellent. Such budgets require stability. This stability can be created through better cooperation. If the Gulf war ends, then this stability will have an effective image. His highness stressed that there is no problem with internal security. He said: We have good sources of information. It should be sufficient that whenever we have any security trouble we will officially announce it.

His highness noted that the general budget in Bahrain is not deficient and general spending conforms with well-planned economic courses. We have no unemployment and our income is good and diverse. His highness said that offshore banks did not come to Bahrain without considering [their prospects]. The issuing of new licenses has stopped. The functioning banks have been selected in accordance with a number of factors, foremost of which is that they represent well-known, old, and turstworthy banks. He stressed that Bahrain as a financial center will experience better conditions if the fire of the Gulf war is put out, since this will ultimately mirror better conditions for all the region's countries.

Daily Criticizes U.S. Stance on Arab Issues

GF070838 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0710 GMT 7 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The Bahraini daily *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* has criticized the hostile U.S. stance toward the Arabs and their causes. It said that once again the U.S. Administration revealed its hostile stance against toward the Arab nation when President Ronald Reagan refused to meet with Rashid Karami, Lebanese prime minister, because, as Reagan put it, of Karami's adopting a hard-line stand.

The daily added that the United States was not satisfied with supporting and financing the invasion of Lebanon, directing the theatrical play of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, and using the veto more than once to keep the Zionist occupationist forces in Lebanese territory. Now, the U.S. President has refused to meet with Rashid Karami at a time when Reagan is preparing to meet with Shim'on Peres, the prime minister of the Zionist entity.

It pointed to the U.S. role in fortifying the Israeli occupation in Lebanon and the intervention of its warships in alliance with the occupationist forces and their agents to shell the national forces' positions, in addition to its role in foiling the draft resolution by Lebanon to the UN Security Council to condemn oppressive Israeli practices in southern Lebanon. It affirmed that the United States wants Lebanon to submit and yield to the Zionist enemy. *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* said: "No one knows what Washington expected from the prime minister of a government whose territory is occupied by Israeli forces. When will the United States awake from the coma that it has been lost in for a long time?"

Arabic, Islam To Be Taught in Private Schools

GF071646 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 7 Oct 84 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Education will issue an edict this week that will make it compulsory for private schools to teach Arabic to Bahraini and Arab pupils. The edict will repeal the right of some foreign private schools to make the Arabic language an optional subject for Arab pupils. The edict is in accordance with the cabinet's directives on spreading the Arabic language. This was stated by Husayn Muhammad Husayn, head of the Private Education Department at the Ministry of Education. He said: It has been decided there should be a minimum of six Arabic language classes a week for the first three grades, and a minimum of four Arabic classes a week for subsequent grades. The edict will also make it mandatory for private schools to teach Islam to Muslim pupils, as well as social subjects on Bahrain and the Arab world in general.

The Ministry of Education official added: Private schools will have the right to select teachers of Arabic and religious education but final approval on their appointment will have to be obtained from the Ministry of Education, which will examine the academic qualifications of every prospective teacher. The Ministry of Education will also have to approve the fees of private schools or any increases in school fees.

KUWAIT

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM Scores Government on Assaults

GF071710 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 6 Oct 84 p 1

["Opinion" column by AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM publisher: "O Kuwaitis, Stay at Home!"]

[Text] It goes beyond question that nationals of Kuwait and other Gulf states have become targets of evil actions, both at home and abroad. There are those who spread terror among Kuwaitis within the framework of a terrorist scheme that is based, in one aspect, on intimidation and blackmail. The assassinations and attacks against Kuwaiti nationals are perhaps the work of an organized "mafia" which aims at severing the close ties between the Kuwaiti Government and its people — a relationship based on total trust and on faith in resisting these types of vile actions.

However, we notice with regret that the government does not show appropriate interest in this devilish war being waged against Kuwaitis abroad except for sending private airplanes and committees of inquiry — but without any success. The truth is that we have always been surprised by the lack of success of these missions — or perhaps they, for some reason, do not want to divulge what information they have received, particularly about the party that has an interest in arranging and planning assassinations in capitals where there are many Kuwaitis and Gulf nationals.

If the government does not know, then we know that behind these actions are governments or fronts loyal to those governments supplying them with arms and money, passports, and hotel reservations. They train them, target their victims for them, and tell them where these victims can be found. It is a complex operation and those responsible for it the planners, executors, and paymasters are neither far away nor is their identity and location unknown. They are known to the government. The government, however, apparently does not want to tell the truth, or even part of it. Why? We do not know.

When a citizen in a European country is the target of an attack, his government puts into motion its whole security and political machinery in order to uncover the circumstances of the incident and point out the party behind it. In our country things are different. The series of attacks on Kuwaitis has become a tempting habit. It is based on the principle of "pay or else." It is therefore a question of blackmail. The national aid which we pay for the sake of liberating the land and regaining the rights has become a mere bribe, or protection money, or a price for silence — nothing more.

It is in this last point that the danger lies, for our silence regarding these crimes will not stop the attacks. On the contary, it will spur the adventurers and criminals, and the parties which stand behind them, to commit further actions in view of the temptation of our willingness to pay and our total silence. The formula has become: "Pay and do not talk." The tragedy is that we pay and remain silent. Yet, in spite of this, the news reaches us of each new Kuwaiti victim who has fallen prey to this silence and this willingness to pay. Do you want Kuwaitis to lock themselves inside their own homes, and never leave unless fully armed in order to protect themselves? Will Kuwaitis remain locked up in order not to be assassinated or to be the victims of ambigious relationships and incomprehensible policies?

If the government is unable to protect its own citizens, then the citizen himself is capable of providing or his own protection. All that the government is required to do is to have the courage to say to Kuwaitis: "Protect yourselves, and do not leave your homes without being armed. If anyone should leave his house, then it is he who is responsible." Have we reached this stage? How long will we remain silent regarding this injustice? Let us proclaim the facts to the whole world and adopt positions and policies that will deter the assailants and those who stand behind them. When our government will have such courage, the trust between it and its citizens will be reinforced and it will earn the respect of everybody, at home and abroad. If, however, the silence and impotence and submission persist, then we will have neither security nor respect.

SAUDI ARABIA

Commentary on Israeli Prime Minister's Visit to U.S.

LD062313 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Oct 84

["News and Comment" by Husayn al-Askari]

[Text] The prime minister of the enemy, Shim'on Peres, continues his talks with officials in Washington amid signs of faltering efforts to find a formula leading to an Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon. The development of the situation concerning the withdrawal is apparently heading toward an impasse despite the optimism prevailing during the last 2 days, giving the impression of a possible formula acceptable to the interested parties. It seems that the reason for the impasse came in the wake of the announcement by the United States that it would not mediate the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon so long as the concerned parties have not reached a basic formula for the withdrawal.

Observers note that this change of attitude comes after the recent Mideast tour of Mr Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, during which, according to American statements, he heard differing views from the parties concerned for a basic formula for the withdrawal.

On the other hand, the prime minister of the enemy is currently having talks with senior American officials focusing on the deteriorating economic situation of the Zionist entity, and the steps the United States can take to save a situation on the brink of collapse. It seems that the U.S. Administration is prepared for this rescue operation, but only with conditions the authorities of the enemy must fulfill concerning the taking of drastic measures in the field of government expenditure, including military expenditure on the presence of the enemy forces in southern Lebanon, which represents the sum of $1 million a day. This expenditure is at the forefront of the economic problems besetting the economy of the enemy. This matter constitutes one of the elements of pressure to oblige the enemy to withdraw, even though this element is not the most important one; the more serious element pressuring the enemy is its mounting human losses at the hands of the Lebanese national resistance.

As a result, the enemy announced recently that it accepts a withdrawal without the condition that this should be simultaneous with a Syrian forces' withdrawal. For the first time, the enemy seemed to be making concessions, despite the fact that such concessions perhaps do not meet with the full approval of the friends of the enemy; it might affect calculations and increase the chances of emerging gains for certain parties who might use these gains as pressure points. Hence, the situation remains dependent on the results of the current talks between the prime minister of the enemy and senior American officials, even though there is the impression that the enemy wants a quick formula for withdrawal under the pressure of circumstances that it cannot bear any longer.

Riyadh on Differences Within Palestinian Ranks

LD080116 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Oct 84

["News and Comments," by Husayn al-Askari]

[Text] Arab observers believe that the differences of opinion among the forces of the Palestinian struggle over procedural issues will not be reflected in the essence of the struggle itself or its basic matters. The impasse encountered in the attempts to bridge the gap between the views inside the Palestinian resistance organizations on the one hand and Syria on the other has pointed to the inability to solve these differences in spite of Arab attempts to mediate. Finding a common ground is, however, apparently insufficient to dissolve the acuteness of the differences by providing a common denominator among all sides. Despite the Aden-Algiers agreement among the factions of the Palestinian resistance, some reservations over personalities have led to postponing the PNC session which was scheduled to be held in Algiers at the end of last month. This postponement was made out of the desire not to widen the already acute split, which could lead to division in the PNC. If this happened, God forbid, it would constitute a dangerous precedent that is apt to inflict the greatest harm on the unity of the Palestinian struggle — a struggle whose fundamental basis is the solidarity of the factions of resistance and the expression of their will in a collective spirit.

What is happening now in the Palestinian arena, despite all the attempts to circumscribe the results of the event, gives a frightful impression of what these results may lead to — the perpetuation of the Israeli enemy's capabilities in his confrontation with the Arab nation in general, and the Palestinian people in particular. The current contradictions in the Palestinian stances over procedural issues cannot be ignored for they will be reflected in the Fida'i action itself. The Israeli enemy, the hostile media, and the media which sympathize with the enemy have tried to portray the differences within the Palestinian resistance regarding procedural issues as if it could destroy the resistance from within and narrow the field of movement of the resistance.

The purity of the Palestinian struggle and its genuineness is the safety valve. The capability of the brothers-in-arms to confront the challenges govern their decisions, which can only be expressions of the will of the Palestinian people and the confidence of the Arab nation in the forces of the Palestinian struggle.

Economy Registers 5 Percent Overall Growth

LD061343 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The economic sectors in the Kingdom have registered increased growth in overall non-oil local output from October 1983 to September 1984, reaching 5 percent. These sectors also have achieved a drop in the rate of inflation reaching zero point, which reflects the ability of the national economy to grow and to produce more goods and services and to raise the standard of living of the citizenry. These statistics for 1983-1984 are reported by the Saudi Arabian Currency Board. The reports states that the economic situation in the Kingdom has begun to take the path of practical and stable growth for a better balance between the goods and services offered and demanded, as shown by the availability of local agricultural products and manufactured goods at prices much lower than those of imports.

Riyadh Commentary on Economy

LD061605 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Oct 84

["Analysis" by Jasir 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jasir]

[Excerpts] At a time when a large percentage of countries are suffering an increase in the rate of inflation — in some cases it has reached more than 100 percent — as a result of the severe international economic situation, reports and statistics confirm the drop to zero in the Kingdom's rate of inflation.

The last few years have seen an increase in the output of many goods and services which reflect positively on the living standards of the Saudi citizen. The concentration in Saudi development plans on producing new areas of development in agriculture and industry has been beneficial and demonstrates wise planning. The plan to expand production of agricultural products and locally manufactured goods has brought about a better balance between what the Saudi consumer seeks and the local producer offers in the markets. This proves the ability of the Kingdom's economy to grow and keep abreast of the demands and needs of the citizens and visitors for more commodities and services, thereby helping to raise the standard of living for both citizens and other residents.

The statistical report issued by the Saudi Arabian Currency Board for the year 1403-1404 of the Hegira [corresponding to 1983-1984] says that the economic situation in the Kingdom has begun to proceed along the road of a stable realistic growth to insure a better balance between what is demanded and what is offered in terms of commodities and services, thus providing locally produced agricultural products and commodities in the markets at prices much lower than the prices of imported goods.

In terms of agricultural produce, the growth experienced by the agricultural sector can be exemplified by the increased production of wheat, that important and vital element of man's food: Wheat production has increased by about 350,000 metric tons, i.e., at a rate of 65 percent, thus bringing the overall production of wheat for the same year [as heard] to 885,000 metric tons, and thereby covering about 90 percent of the local demand. Production this year [as heard] has risen to 1.3 million tons, exceeding local demand, which means that this year the Kingdom will realize a surplus in the production of this staple and will enter the sphere of exports.

There is another sector that has achieved expanded results, namely the industrial sector. Through this sector the Kingdom has entered the stage of the conversion, petrochemical, and processing industries. Saudi products today are significantly present in many foreign markets. Thus, the industrial sector, in addition to supplying the local market with its needed manufacutred goods, has also been able to take foreign markets by storm and to compete with their products.

PDRY

Chairman Discusses USSR Proposals on Mideast

GF061310 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Oct (WAKH) — PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has called upon Iraq and Iran to end their war through peaceful means. He affirmed that his country has not spared any effort to settle and end this destructive war and to safeguard the security and stability of this critical region of the world.

In a statement published today by the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-WATAN*, the PDRY chairman pointed to the Soviet proposals regarding the Middle East crisis and said that those proposals express the Soviet stance toward the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination — under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of these people — and also the establishment of their independent state, for the restoration of the occupied Arab territories, and the achievement of peace in the Middle East.

Answering a question about the step which he sees practical for creating the appropriate circumstances for the implementation of the Soviet plan, he said: We believe that it first lies in strengthening the unity of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and in the unity of the Arab nationalist forces in the Arab arena. He said those forces bear a national and pan-Arab responsibility and should rise to the level of this responsibility. They also should overcome all secondary differences and work to achieve Arab solidarity.

Chairman, Delegation To Visit Mongolia

GF091740 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, will lead a state and popular delegation this week to pay an official and cordial visit to the Mongolian People's Republic in response to an invitation by the Polituro of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, and the Council of Ministers.

The visit comes within the framework of enhancing the friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries, of their joint efforts against imperialism and Zionism, and for the peace and security of their peoples.

Monte Carlo: Al-Majid Interviewed in New York

JN070814 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Interview with Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent Huda Tawfiq in New York on 6 October — recorded]

[Text] [Huda Tawfiq] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, you have come to the United Nations at a critical and important phase, when contacts are taking place concerning the Israeli withdrawal from the south. You have also taken part in these contacts. How far have we reached, and what are the possibilities? Should we actually expect Israel to withdraw from southern Lebanon?

['Ismat 'Abd al-Majid] It is obvious that contacts are continuing and that more will be needed with all sides. I believe that the United Nations has a leading role to play. Our membership in the Security Council gives us a direct and effective role regarding the implementation of any UN role or presence in southern Lebanon after the Israeli forces withdraw.

Egypt's position is clear on the need for Israeli withdrawal — real withdrawal, not just token withdrawal. The Lahd army must also be dissolved and must not have any role. Lebanon must regain authority over this area.

Israel's move in announcing its withdrawal is a good one and in the right direction. Israel can undoubtedly take a number of measures to protect its security inside its borders. I think that the withdrawal must take place, that contacts must be held with all sides, and that the United Nations must have a role in this region.

[Tawfiq] You have discussed several ideas with the Arab sides, the U.S. side, and possibly with the Soviet Union concerning activating the Middle East crisis and the presence of an agreement among the Arab countries that participate in these negotiations, and also the PLO. What is the latest concerning these contacts in terms of Egyptian ideas?

['Abd al-Majid] Our position is clear. I announced this in my UN General Assembly speech on 28 September. I defined the Egyptian position announced by Mubarak on many occasions. A great many contacts have been initiated with a number of Arab states as well as with friendly states, the United States, and the Soviet Union. At present we are passing through a sensitive phase, and also regarding the Arab side, where the Palestinians are expecting a PNC meeting. The Jordanian move has come at the appropriate time and in the right direction. The U.S. election period will end on 6 November. I believe that issues are being settled and the atmosphere, God willing, is being prepared. I hope that the picture will improve during November or December.

[Tawfiq] Do you conceive of urgent Egyptian-Jordanian contacts at present, or Palestinian contacts, to prepare for the critical phase?

['Abd al-Majid] Egyptian-Jordanian contacts are continuing. Naturally, we expect Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan to visit Egypt within days. President Husni Mubarak and his highness will consult. Egyptian officials will also hold consultations with the crown prince. Undoubtedly Egypt and Jordan share the same aim — realizing just, comprehensive peace in the region and establishing the right of the Palestinian people to decide their own fate.

[Tawfiq] Concerning the restoration of diplomatic relations between Egypt and the Arab states in light of the rejection by some Arabs of the summit conference which King Hassan II called for, you said that you expect, and the Egyptian people wish, that Iraq and other states ... [sentence incomplete]

['Abd al-Majid] Of course the Egyptian people wish the other Arab states to follow in Jordan's footsteps. There is nothing wrong in waiting for the summit, but where is the summit? If the summit is held, it would be all right, but if the summit is not held because some Arab states excerise a veto against it, this means that this issue will drag on with no decision being made. Undoubtedly, I may say here — and I am expressing the Egyptian public's views — the Egyptian public is aware of all these issues. [sentence as heard]

[Tawfiq] Therefore, the failure to hold the summit gives those states that want to restore relations with Egypt the freedom to do so, so long as the summit is not forthcoming?

['Abd al-Majid] Yes, that is my opinion on this issue.

Al-Majid Returns to Cairo

NC071904 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid returned this evening to Cairo from New York after having headed Egypt's delegation to the UN General Assembly session. In an arrival statement, his excellency stated that he will submit a full report to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The report will include the results of the session and of the contacts held by the Egyptian delegation with the heads of delegations attending the session.

'Abd al-Majid said that he handed U.S. President Reagan a letter from President Husni Mubarak. He added that during his talks with the U.S. President and U.S. officials he clarified Egypt's stance and its desire to generate momentum for the peace process, to achieve a solution for the Lebanese situation, to bring about the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from southern Lebanon, to move toward the resolution of the Palestinian issue, and to settle the Tabah problem.

Al-Majid Brings Reagan Message

NC081135 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Cairo, 8 Oct (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received a report from Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid today on the results of his visit to the United Nations and his contacts with various world officials. This came in a statement that Dr 'Abd al-Majid made following his 90-minute meeting with President Mubarak.

'Abd al-Majid said that he handed President Mubarak a message from U.S. President Reagan. He also said that he had met with a large number of foreign ministers, including the U.S. secretary of state, the Soviet and PRC foreign ministers, the British foreign secretary and French minister of external relations, as well as with the UN secretary general and a number of Arab, African, Asian and Latin American foreign ministers.

Asked about his meeting with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, 'Abd al-Majid said that the meeting, which took place at Shamir's request, presented an opportunity to exchange views on issues of concern to both countries. He said that he focused on the issues of primary concern to Egypt, particularly on the need for Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon and the need for progress on the Palestinian question and the Tabah issue. He said that he explained Egypt's stand on these issues to the Israeli foreign minister.

Asked about the message that President Mubarak received from Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres following his assumption of office and whether Israel's stand has changed radically Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that a change has developed in Israel's stand on its withdrawal from Lebanon and that it no longer insists on a Syrian withdrawal as well. Israel is undertaking the necessary contacts to arrange its withdrawal from Lebanon.

In response to a question about his expectations for progress on the Tabah issue, 'Abd al-Majid said: Our stand on the agreement and on referring the Tabah issue to mediation or arbitration is clear and well understood. He called on the Israelis to take action on the issue.

Al-Majid Discusses Regional Issues

NC081243 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1120 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Riyadh, 8 Oct (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has stated that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon dealt a heavy blow to the peace process and complicated things. He called for a complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, with U.S. assistance. In an interview published in *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* today, 'Abd al-Majid also criticized the U.S. intervention in Lebanon, saying that it has damaged U.S. interests and the U.S. role in the area.

'Abd al-Majid said that Israeli settlements in the occupied territories present an obstacle to peace. Egypt, he said, has called the Israelis' attention to the gravity of the situation in the occupied territories and to the need to resolve this issue and to stop construction on those settlements. He expressed his hope that Israel would take steps to correct the situation, saying that the Israeli people have begun to take a clear stand against the extremism and racism that earlier appeared in Israel.

'Abd al-Majid said that the restoration of Egyptian-Jordanian relations is a very important contribution to the efforts for peace and that it will enhance understanding throughout the area. He expressed the hope that Iraq will soon take the same step, saying: I am sure that other Arab countries will follow Jordan's lead.

Referring to U.S. policies in the Arab region, 'Abd al-Majid said that they are approaching a crossroads. He added that President Reagan's speech at the UN General Assembly was very reassuring, given that Reagan reemphasized the peace plan and the need for all concerned parties to participate in peace talks to settle the Palestinian issue. 'Abd al-Majid also called on the PLO to put the Palestinian house in order. The PLO, he said, should seek the approval of the PNC and then press ahead for a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian issue.

Al-Majid on Arab Issues

JN081452 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 8 Oct 84 pp 1, 20

[Hidayat 'Abd al-Nabi dispatch from Cairo]

[Text] Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has described Jordan's decision to restore full diplomatic relations with Egypt as a brave step taken on the right path. He made this statement immediately after his arrival in Cairo from New York last night. He said: The impact of this move appeared during the UN General Assembly meetings, and we sensed the real Arab position as well as the rapprochement between Egypt and the Arab countries. He also added that it strengthened the pan-Arab position before the international community. He said that Jordan's initiative was the first to give this rapprochement its practical image before the world.

In another development, the Egyptian foreign minister described his contacts with the Arab foreign ministers as useful, and said that the general atmosphere in the United Nations was encouraging. He also announced that Egypt will participate in the meeting scheduled to be held by the Islamic countries' foreign ministers in Sanaa in December. He also said that the Red Sea conference will be convened in Khartoum in October or early in December, and that all the Red Sea countries, including Ethiopia and the PDRY, will attend the meeting.

Regarding the attempts to move the U.S. Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jeruslaem the Egyptian foreign minister said: This issue is grave and we are carefully following the situation.

He added: These attempts have taken place only in a U.S. Congressional subcommittee that has made an unbinding recommendation to the U.S. Administration but has not submitted that recommendation to the general committee, which did not meet because Congress has adjourned its sessions. He stressed that these attempts were restricted only to the limits of that subcommittee.

He also said that during the meetings that took place in Washington he explained to the U.S. Administration Egypt's position on the following points:

1. Egypt wants to promote peace in the Middle East.
2. The need to reach a settlement in Lebanon and to achieve the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from southern Lebanon.
3. The need for progress regarding the Palestinian problem.
4. The need to settle the problem of Tabah.

Regarding the meeting of the nonaligned countries' foreign ministers in New York and the mediation efforts to end the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Egyptian foreign minister said that his impression was that Iran still rejects any mediation or interference.

KUNA: Foreign Minister on Arab Summit Call

LD060825 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0736 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Oct (KUNA) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid in a press interview published here today, said that Morocco had called for an emergency Arab summit "to discuss the restoration of Jordanian relations with Egypt because, it is said, some countries are asking for a summit to be able to adopt a stance vis-a-vis the restoration of relations with Egypt."

He added in an interview with *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* that "the Egyptian-Jordanian move help put into motion the wheel of peace and places matters within their own perspective; without any doubt this expresses the strength and firmness of Egyptian-Jordanian relations."

He said that contacts are continuing between Cairo and the PLO "and I am satisfied with this; in New York I met with the Palestinian brethren the way we do from time to time."

Replying to a question as to whether the Jordanian-Egyptian rapprochement will alter the Camp David scenario, the Egyptian minister said "that it has no connection with Camp David as far as Egypt or Jordan are concerned; no country's resumption of relations with Egypt will have any connection with the agreements signed by Egypt with another country."

The minister called on Iran to respond to the mediations of the Nonaligned Movement, the Islamic countries, and others to stop the Iraqi-Iranian war. He said: "We wish these efforts every success."

He said that his country backs Lebanon's call for an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory. "This is a clear and frank Egyptian demand and we feel that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 has done great harm to the peace of this region."

Amman's AL-DUSTUR Reports on Al-Baz Lecture

JN091042 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 9 Oct 84 pp 1, 20

[Text] Amman, *AL-DUSTUR*, PETRA — Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of President Husni Mubarak's office and first under secretary of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, has said that Arab unity is the most sublime objective and our first commitment, but it cannot be realized in a single step or leap; it begins with a foundation on which we can build. In a lecture at the International Affairs Society yesterday evening, Dr al-Baz said that unity among the Arab peoples is inevitable and it could begin with Jordan and Egypt as a nucleus for a new Arab unity which believes that real cohesion should take place among the masses on all levels. It can then march in slow, serious, and real steps, beginning with an interaction in the two countries' interests, and facilitation of travel procedures and cultural, intellectual, and literary exchange. Unity on this basis will grow and spread throughout the Arab homeland.

Dr al-Baz said that Jordan's decision to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt stems from Jordan's belief, under the leadership of His Majesty King Husayn, in its pan-Arab role and its commitment to Arab soldiarity and the need to achieve it, not by following a certain policy, whether a policy of polarization or a peace initiative, to overcome a certain impasse. He added that Jordan has proven that it is aware of the basic issue — Arab solidarity.

He said that there are some concepts which constitute a basis from which we can proceed toward holding an international peace conference that would serve as a framework for the Fes summit resolutions. Dr al-Baz said that the Camp David accords, or what has recently been termed as the Camp David policy, are for Egypt only one of the methods of dealing with a certain issue. He added that this policy does not mean that Egypt has no other options. He said that Egypt's commitment to the Camp David policy does not mean Egypt's relinquishment of its Arab commitments, indicating that Egypt's policy stems basically from its defense of Arab national security. He stressed that the Camp David agreement cannot be at the expense of Egypt's defense of the Arab national security.

He said: How can Egypt accept from Israel what it has already rejected from a superpower, especially since Egypt still considers Israel a danger to peace not only in the region but also to the world at large?

He added that Egypt's commitment to the Camp David policy does not acquire any priority over its pan-Arab commitments and that Egypt has proven this through its stands in Lebanon during the Israeli invasion and through its rejection of the Israeli measures in the occupied Arab territories and the Israeli antagonization of the inhabitants of these territories by means of building settlements, confiscating lands, and displacing the population.

Dr al-Baz stressed that Egypt will never relinquish the Arab commitments it believes in and considers the central issue. Dr al-Baz reviewed the current Arab situation. He said: We are experiencing a state of fragmentation resulting in the absence of Arab consensus. Consequently, the Arab states' policies have deviated from the Arab League Charter and the collective Arab defense pact. They also played down the importance of their responsibilities and commitments. This has created a difference in objectives, entrenched the state of fragmentation, and made some Arab states voice the slogans of unity without realizing the real meaning of them.

He said: We, as Arabs, were impotent to confront the region's problems; problems such as the Iraq-Iran war. Some Arab states have supported a non-Arab state materially, morally, and militarily.

Dr al-Baz said: The Arab fragmentation occurred for many reasons. Some of these reasons are related to our responsibility, and others to external reasons.

In his lecture, Dr al-Baz touched on the Palestine question. He said: The fragmentation in the Palestinian arena jeopardizes the Palestinian situation. He pointed out that the responsibility of all Arab sides necessitates that they all support the unified Palestinian stand.

Al-Baz spoke about the situation in Lebanon. He said: The current actions indicate that the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon will take place within 6 months and in two stages. However, this does not mean the end of troubles in Lebanon or for the Arab states. Dr al-Baz said that resolute confrontation by the Lebanese and Arab peoples was required to end the Lebanese people's sufferings.

Dr al-Baz expressed his country's desire to promote its relations with Jordan. He said that there is no new peace initiative in the region at present. Following the lecture, a dialogue took place among the members of the International Affairs Society and Dr al-Baz on a number of issues.

Usamah al-Baz arrived in Amman yesterday on a short visit to Jordan, during which he gave a lecture on Arab Egypt's current policy.

Al-Baz on Arab Ties, Jordan's Move

NC060806 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the presidential office for political affairs, has affirmed that Jordan did not decide to reestablish relations with Egypt for a specific settlement of the Palestinian issue, rather Jordan decided to get close to Egypt to strengthen a unified Arab move while maintaining Arab solidarity.

Dr al-Baz described King Husayn's step as embodying an historic vision to rectify the Arab situation and boost Arab forces and solidarity. In a statement to the newspaper *AKHBAR AL-YAWM*'s 6 October issue, Dr al-Baz expressed his conviction that during the third week of October, the Egyptian and Jordanian ambassadors will begin their work in the capitals of both countries.

Referring to the current Arab situation, Dr al-Baz emphasized that the Arab world will not be in a state of solidarity as long as there is a rift in Arab relations with Egypt. He said time has proven that Egypt is more capable of making moves and that all the charters signed and policies pursued will not restrict free movement.

Dr al-Baz asserted that contacts between Egypt and several Arab countries have not been severed despite the severance of diplomatic relations, because many Arab leaderships in the East and the Maghreb believe that the current Arab situation requires consultations with Cairo. He said Egypt on its part has welcomed such consultations because relations between Egypt and the Arab countries are fateful relations that must not be frozen or stopped.

Regarding Egyptian-Iraqi relations and the expectations that a resumption of relations with Iraq will be soon, Dr al-Baz said perhaps Iraq's involvement in the war with Iran, which imposes daily requirements on the Iraqi Government, does not permit it to think of other issues.

Dr al-Baz described Egyptian-Saudi relations as friendly and earnest, adding that: We are linked to Saudi Arabia and its people through special historical ties. Despite the fact that the severance of relations did not affect the depth of historical ties, it did, however, affect coordinating stands and explaining moves.

Regarding Egyptian-Syrian relations and the possibility of their improvement, Al-Baz emphasized that Syria has not been and will never be an adversary of Egypt. Syria is more than a brother and "we are not in a state of hostility", Al-Baz added. He expressed the hope that relations will improve in the near future.

Regarding Morocco's call for convening an emergency Arab summit and his views on this call, Dr al-Baz said this depends on the motives and purpose for convening this summit. He further said that if the purpose of the summit is to clear the Arab air, then the summit must be preceded by defining the issues that disturb the clear atmosphere and thus efforts must be exerted to ease the differences among the Arab countries. Al-Baz said if any of the confrontation countries reestablishes relations with Egypt out of a full realization and vision of the Arab situation, then this will build bridges for cooperation.

On the possibility of Jordan being questioned about the restoration of relations with Egypt despite its commitment to the Baghdad summit resolutions, Dr al-Baz expressed his belief that such an issue cannot be submitted for discussion, because the resolution on Egypt's membership [to the Arab League] is null and void. This is because the call to the Baghdad summit was not made legally through the Arab League, which is the only body enjoying the legal right to call for a summit. He pointed out that the Baghdad summit resolutions are not binding, but are mere recommendations. The resolutions recommended freezing, not severing relations with Egypt. In addition, Sudan, the Sultanate of Oman, and Somalia expressed reservations about these recommendations and opposed them.

London: Leftists Arrested on Riot Charges

PM041351 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 3 Oct 84 pp 1,3

[Unattributed report: "Cairo: Another Leftist Group Arrested for Inciting Workers Riots in Al-Mahallah"]

[Excerpt] Cairo -- *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* has learned that the Egyptian Prosecution Department has arrested a group of extreme leftists in the industrial city of Al-Mahallah al-Kubra as they were distributing leaflets instigating the spinning and weaving workers there to engage in riotous acts similar to the riots which broke out in Kafr al-Dawwar, now completely quiet. Another group of leftists has also been detained on suspicion of participation in the Kafr al-Dawwar incidents. The prosecution is still interrogating those who were arrested during the incidents. They have been charged with causing riots, incitement, and harming the country's economic interests. They have been remanded in custody for 10 more days.

Saddam Receives Letter From Ceausescu

JN081418 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1345 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Oct (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a letter from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on bilateral relations and ways of promoting them. The message was delivered to RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim when he received Romanian Ambassador Mihail Diamandopol here today.

Saddam Chairs 5-Hour Cabinet Meeting 9 Oct

JN091405 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Oct (INA) — President Saddam Husayn chaired a Cabinet meeting here this morning. During its 5-hour meeting, the Cabinet discussed issues on its agenda and took the necessary measures concerning them.

The meeting was attended by RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC member and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and Vice President Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, RCC members, Ba'th Party Regional Command members, the chief of the president's office, Cabinet ministers, and a number of state officials.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Interviews USSR's Ryabov

JN060830 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0620 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Oct (INA) — Yakov Petrovich Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has stressed that his country understands and supports Iraq's stand calling for peace with Iran. In an interview with *AL-JUMHURIYAH* published here today, Ryabov said: We are convinced that this war does not serve the Iraqi and Iranian people. He added: We believe that peace is necessary for construction and for the peoples' prosperity. He stressed that his country opposes all wars, particularly the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers described his visit to Iraq which ended yesterday as the positive expression of the USSR's determination to contribute to strengthening cooperation between the USSR and Iraq. He expressed his happiness at visiting Iraq on the occasion of the inauguration of the Hadithah Dam last Wednesday. He added that his country's relations with Iraq are very old. He stressed that the treaty of friendship between the USSR and Iraq constitutes a framework for future bilateral cooperation on the basis of entrenched friendship relations stemming from mutual respect.

Concluding his interview, he emphasized that Arab unity will always be a guarantee for settling all problems facing the Arab homeland.

SFRY Official Ends Visit, Departs 5 Oct

JN051634 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Oct (INA) — Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, and his delegation left Baghdad today after a visit to Iraq during which he delivered a letter to President Saddam Husayn from Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY State Presidency. He also participated in the inauguration of the first stage of the Hadithah Dam project, in which Yugoslav expertise was employed.

Makes Statement to AL-THAWRAH

JN091152 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Oct (INA) — A senior SFRY official has expressed regret that Iran has not responded to Iraq's peace initiatives to end the conflict between the two countries.

In a statement to *AL-THAWRAH*, published today, Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, said that his country highly values Iraq's constant willingness to end the war and stop the bloodshed. He added: We regret that Iran has not made a similar response in this regard.

He affirmed that his country is continuously exerting efforts to end the Iraq-Iran dispute. The SFRY official paid a 4-day visit to Iraq last week. He explained that during his visit he delivered a message from Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY State Presidency, to President Saddam Husayn. The message dealt with a number of issues and initiatives that are aimed at bolstering the Nonaligned Movement.

On Iraqi-SFRY relations, Zemljaric said that despite the circumstances the two countries managed to develop these relations and maintain a high level of cooperation, particularly in the economic field. The SFRY official said that the two countries' joint cooperation committee will meet in Belgrade next spring.

Air Force Raids Iranian Positions 9 Oct

JN091748 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Communique No 1,613 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 October 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The brave Iraqis are daily affirming their overwhelming superiority over the remnants of the enemy troops on land, at sea, and in the air, proving with their impeccable planning, decisive methods, and bold action that the Iraqis will always wield the helm of victory. Our forces will continue to show that the misguided gangs of ignorance and tyranny in Iran have no alternative but to bow their heads to truth and the truthful, and to heed the calls for peace. The results for today's operations are the following:

1. Affirming the overwhelming superiority of our Air Force and its valiant pilots, a formation of our Air Force carried out lightning attacks against enemy fortifications and important concentrations in the northern sector and against the corridors that Khomeyni has frequented [ad-dahaliz al-lati 'i'tadaha Khomeyni], inflicting immense losses in men and equipment and creating gigantic explosions and heavy columns of smoke. When the enemy made a desperate attempt to save the rest of its men and equipment, our daring pilots lay in wait for it. They mounted

another strike, rendering its forces and black dreams like straw in the wind. All of our planes returned safely and triumphantly to base, praise be to God.

2. Our forward units used artillery to pound enemy positions, weapons emplacements, and artillery positions east of Basra, scoring grave hits. Our forces inflicted human and material losses, destroyed one personnel assembly point and one weapons emplacement, and set other enemy positions on fire.

3. A group of our daring fighters carried out a bold operation in the northern sector inside enemy territory. Our fighters attacked two vehicles, killed two enemy soldiers, and captured three others, who were evacuated to the rear.

Elsewhere in the same sector, new groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forces after escaping from the oppression and tyranny of Iran's criminal ruling gang. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

4. One personnel assembly point was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

5. One infantry position was destroyed in the central sector, and those manning it were either killed or wounded.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 October 1984

Army Commanders Warn Iran Against New Offensive

JN100804 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0645 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Oct (INA) — Two Iraqi commanders have said that Iran is currently massing two thirds of its Army in the Basra sector. They warned that these forces will be destroyed if they commit aggression on Iraq.

In a statement to the magazine *ALIF BA'*, published here today, Staff Major General Mahir 'Abd al-Rashid, commander of the III Army Corps, emphasized that his forces are prepared to destroy the next Iranian offensive and completely wipe out its men. He added that the Iranians are massing the major part of their regular forces, guards, and volunteers opposite the III Army Corps' sector and the Shatt al-'Arab operations command.

He gave 14 reasons for the delay of the anticipated Iranian offensive. These included the heavy Iranian losses in the latest battles east of Basra, the deterioration of the internal situation, the growing problems between the Army and guards, and the Army's dissatisfaction with the continuation of war.

He added that differences among the Iranian regime's rulers, the deterioration of the Iranian economy, the destruction of oil installations, the Khark siege, the escalation of opposition, and fear of the Iraqi deterrent force are other reasons.

On the possibility of an Iranian offensive by outflanking the Iraqi forces from northern Kuwait, the III Army Corps commander indicated that there is coordination between Iraq, Kuwait, and the other Gulf states. He said: We are ready to completely wipe out the Iranians whether on the coasts of Kuwait or on the marshy [al-tiniyah] islands of the Iraqi-Kuwaiti coasts. He stressed that the Iraqi forces are determined to make the next battle the final one in the 4-year-old war.

Asked if the Iranians can build tunnels under water or under the ground to be used in their next offensive, Staff Maj Gen Mahir 'Abd al-Rashid said: We will then catch them in their holes like mice.

Staff Major General Sa'di Tu'mah al-Jaburi, commander of the Shatt al-'Arab forces, said in a similar statement that the Iranians who enter the Shatt al-'Arab waters will not return to Iran. He added: We are capable of implementing this warning and we are confident that a large catastrophe will befall Iran if it embarks on an aggression against Iraq. He pointed out that the Iranians have completed their preparations to launch a new aggression and warned: We will be harsher and more violent than the aggressors can ever imagine.

Concluding, he said that the Iraqi forces will cut the hand that dares to harm Iraq.

Lloyd's Spokesman Cited on Tanker Hit 8 Oct

JN091444 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1340 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] London, 9 Oct (INA) — In a statement to the INA correspondent here, a spokesman for the British Foreign Office has said that two British persons and four sailors from the Liberian oil tanker *World Knight* were killed when the oil tanker was hit by an Iraqi missile yesterday south of Khark Island. Nine of the 33-person crew were injured.

The British Lloyd's Insurance Company asserted to journalists today that the oil tanker *World Knight*, which is owned by a Hong Kong company and flies the Liberian flag, is sinking in the Gulf today after fire broke out when it was hit.

World Knight weighs 258,437 metric tons. The tanker was hit a few hours after it was loaded with 250,000 metric tons of Iranian crude oil at Khark Island port.

A spokesman for the Lloyd's company has estimated that 46 tankers and ships have been damaged in the Gulf area since the announcement of the Iraqi military siege on Khark Island.

Iraq announced yesterday that its planes dealt direct and destructive blows to two large maritime targets south of Khark Island yesterday.

Egypt's Mubarak Continues Visit to Amman

Talks Begin

JN091619 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Amman — Official talks between the Jordanian side, led by His Majesty King Husayn, and the Egyptian side, led by His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, began at the Royal Hashemite Court this evening.

The talks were attended on the Jordanian side by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Commander in Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Sulayman 'Arar, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, Information Minister Layla Sharaf, Finance Minister Hanna 'Awdah, Labor Minister Taysir 'Abd al-Jabir, and Agriculture Minister Muhammad Bashir. The talks were attended on the Egyptian side by Foreign Minister Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Information Minister Muhammad Safwat al-Sharif, Planning Minister Kamal al-Janzuri, Minister of State for Agriculture Yusuf Wali, Economy Minister Mustafa al-Sa'id, director of the president's office and Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Usamah al-Baz, and Egyptian Charge d'Affaires in Amman Ihab Wahbah.

His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur had earlier hosted a private lunchoen banquet at Al-Nadwah Palace in honor of President Mubarak and his wife. The Egyptian president and his wife arrived in Amman earlier today on a 3-day visit to Jordan at the invitation of His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur.

Further Reportage

JN091840 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The first round of official talks was held at the Royal Hashemite Court this evening between the Jordanian side, led by His Majesty King Husayn, and the Egyptian side, led by His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

A responsible press source in the Royal Hashemite Court told PETRA that at the beginning of the meeting his majesty welcomed President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's visit, and expressed hope that issues in the Arab world will be rectified so that the Arabs may resume their good march and so that we may realize our pan-Arab hopes and wishes. The visit is an important opportunity for discussing many Arab issues and problems of joint interest.

President Mubarak replied by saying: I personally have come to express not only my feelings, but also the feelings and genuine appreciation that all Egyptians have of Jordan's bold step to restore normal Arab relations and Arab reunion. It is a historic, bold step. We appreciate it because it will lead to reunion and to solving problems, and because it will be only for the sake of a unified Arab voice and approach.

The source added: His Majesty King Husayn and President Mubarak issued their directives to their respective delegations and stressed maximum cooperation, full coordination, and complete response in discussing all joint issues. They stressed the new spirit and approach that should be the basis of the cooperation being established today. The source told the PETRA correspondent that the issues discussed included agricultural, trade and labor cooperation; and land, sea, and air transportation. Protocols that have been implemented between the two countries in the economic field were discussed, as were exchanges in the culture and information fields.

In their talks, the two sides stressed the need to overcome any routine administrative difficulties as a means of realizing cooperation and integration both in the various economic fields and in the culture and information fields. They also stressed the new spirit prevailing in the Jordanian-Egyptian relationship—a spirit which should prevail in all the consultations and in the two countries' integration projects.

The two great leaders, Husayn and Mubarak, held a bilateral meeting to discuss the various issues and circumstances through which the Arab nation is passing.

King Husayn Banquet Speech

JN092115 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1928 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Speech by King Husayn at the dinner banquet he hosted at Basman Palace in Amman on 9 October in honor of Egyptian President Mubarak —recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. With overwhelming pleasure, I welcome you in my name and in the name of my people and the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Queen Nur, who shares this pleasure with me, also joins me in warmly welcoming your wife. It is a good, blessed occasion indeed that your present visit has given us the oppourtunity to greet and honor the fraternal Egyptian people through your person. Thus, there is a common feeling of rejoicing among our Arab people here in Jordan and there in Egypt over this joint march and warm meeting.

Mr President, the world, which is following your present visit with great interest, views your presence with us in Amman this evening as no more than a crowning of a political decision. However, in our view and in the eyes of the sons of our glorious nation, this presence is a living expression of pan-Arab reality. It is a bright picture of the common destiny that could not be screened off by the delusions of conspiracy. It is a staging point in a historical, cultural march whose bonds could not be cut by the dreams of the begrudged. Moreover, it is the embodiment of the affiliation to the one nation which, God willing, will not be severed by the forces of evil and aggression or by those with tendencies of expansion and domination.

Indeed, Mr President, this is how we view your presence with us this evening. After all, we are the ones who have committed ourselves to the line of those who preceded us on the march, and also to their living, clear message which we have inherited and which is summed up in the expression "unity and freedom." That message has rested in our clear, faithful hearts and is protected against all odds with every sincerity and loyalty. We consider the political estrangement between our two governments over the past 5 years as no more than a transient episode in a firm, pan-Arab reality that is related to time and place. The substance of the pan-Arab relationship between our two Arab peoples, just as it is now between the Arab people both in Egypt and the other Arab peoples, has been neither changed nor dimmed by that transient episode. It has remained a bright established fact, despite deception, vituperation, and bitterness. Dealings and interaction among all the Arab peoples, including the Egyptian Arab people, have continued actively and fevrvently.

Duty and honesty call upon me to record your wise Arab leadership's great historic role in piloting the Egyptian ship in harmony with your awareness of the substance of the pan-Arab relationship, in which the Egyptian people, with their history, struggle, and numerous positive contributions, constitute the center of gravity.

Out of its pan-Arab affiliation, faithfulness to itself, and exercise of its right of sovereignty, and in appreciation of Egypt's pan-Arab role and international weight, Jordan has been prompted to adjust the form of official relations to the essence of the pan-Arab relationship between our two peoples. I believe that such a trend will ultimately prevail among all the fraternal Arab countries, regardless of their interpretations and of the tense relations among them. Our challenges are the same, and they should be confronted in the same way. Agreement on national interests will remain our goal in every part of the Arab homeland, despite our different vision and opinions.

We hope that our brothers will view Amman's meeting with Cairo as a first step toward a larger meeting to which all of us are aspiring and for which all of us are calling. It is not a plan for polarization and division, but a beginning of cohesion. It is not a departure from unanimity but a removal of the darkness of utter loss. It is a correction of a course, not a violation of a charter or decision. It is also a flow of life into the Arab body, which has been exhausted by separation and paralyzed by differences. It is a pillar in the structure of Arab solidarity that all of us will help repair and reconstruct, God willing. It is a rational return to what should prevail, and not a reckless emotional commitment that achieves what the enemy wants and hopes for. It is a sound and strong step in the right direction, toward a noble objective that will serve the nation and its causes and the future of its generations. Our nation has blessed our step with honesty and spontaneity because it knows that its strength lies in its solidarity, and the soundness of its march lies in its cooperation. Thus, our nation is more sincere and loyal than those who claim loyalty to it.

Mr President, both the reunion of Jordan and Egypt and your visit take place during a difficult period in our nation's history. Our nation's large arena is witnessing all forms of aggression. Some of them already exist, and others are expected. Our affiliation to our nation, the enormity of these forms of aggression, and our position between Arab Asia and Arab Africa make it incumbent on us to cooperate in order to repulse the existing as well as the expected aggression. We have great hope that your present visit is a beginning of a sincere, earnest cooperation which will enable us to perform our duty in facing these dangers. We have even greater hope that this cooperation will be an indivisible part of a wider Arab cooperation within the framework of a firmer Arab solidarity based on using the elements of Arab power in a rational, organized manner.

What encourages us to fulfill this hope is our consensus on higher Arab interests and our identical viewpoints in analyzing and assessing what is currently taking place and what must be pursued. This is in addition to our nation's support for our joint march of benevolence. Moreover, what makes us more confident in the effectiveness of our cooperation is the same stands we have toward the places of danger located among us in the Arab homeland.

From the beginning, both of us have supported fraternal Iraq in confronting the Iranian aggression and have called for halting this war between the two Muslim neighbors, for preventing its expansion in the Gulf, and for blocking the road to any foreign hegemony on its will and independence.

On Lebanon, we have stood for Lebanon's right to preserve its national unity and complete sovereignty over all its territory, and we have backed its persevering effort and brave struggle to end the aggressive Israeli occupation over its Arab territory.

On the Palestinian level, we have stood and we will continue to stand by the Palestinian people and their legitimate national rights, including their right to self-determination on their national soil. We also support the PLO and its legitimate leadership in its fierce struggle to preserve the independence of Palestinian decisionmaking and to lead the Palestinian people's struggle toward their objectives of ending the Israeli occupation and regaining their freedom and rights within the framework of comprehensive regional peace.

Concerning Arab Jerusalem, our stand on it is the same stand of all Arab and Muslims throughout their lands. We will continue to struggle to regain it, free and Arab, and to end the captivity of its mosque, so that the Muslims will be able to visit it while they are reassured and free. Furthermore, to enable all believers in God to perform their religious rites in it in an atmosphere of tolerance and of worshipping the one God.

Mr President, since the higher Arab interests are the goal of our cooperation and the object of our inspiration toward consensus on benevolence, if God permits, our two countries' cooperation in the various fields in order to achieve common interests will continue to develop and strengthen. We will work together to coordinate and organize this cooperation in order to promote it and to have it benefit our two peoples. This is in addition to making this cooperation a firmly-set brick in the Arab development structure and a firm step on the path of Arab economic integration.

Mr President, we, along with all genuine Arabs, are proud of Egypt's Arab stands — the stands of Egypt's leadership, government, and people — which are integrated and in agreement with Arab unanimity concerning the crux and the method of action for the sake of Palestine and the Palestinian people.

Mr President, allow me to welcome you once more, and to welcome your wife and the accompanying delegation. You are most welcome among your kinfolk in your country. May God grant us success in achieving our nation's aspirations and direct our steps toward benevolence. God is our best refuge and supporter. May God's peace, mercy, and blessing be upon you.

Mubarak Speech in Reply

JN092150 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1944 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Speech by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak at a dinner banquet hosted in his honor by King Husayn at Basman Palace in Amman on 9 October — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. My brother, Your Majesty: I need not express my happiness for this visit. Likewise, I need not express my gratitude and pride for the kind hospitality with which we were received by the Jordanian people and government. My happiness with this visit stems from the fact that it is not a courtesy visit, nor is it a visit to repeat slogans, which the Arab nation has become fed up with.

This visit is not aimed at creating axes or fronts. The Arab nation is suffering greatly from the divisiveness of axes and fronts. It is purely a cordial visit, a visit of deep, sincere feelings. Our feelings were created by a firm conviction inculcated in us by the lessons of the present and the recent past. It is a conviction that will not be shaken, with the will of God and the Arab nation. This is because agreement is a must, because the unity of the Arab forces is the object we are seeking, and because the genuine attachment to genuine Arab aims is the only axis around which we all should gather — people and government, rulers and ruled.

If I warmly greeted Your Majesty and the Jordanian Government and people for your historic decision, which was characterized by wisdom, courage, and the realistic approach to the great events surrounding us, it was an expression I uttered in the name of the Egyptian people and government. We meet, gather, and have the same voice. We coordinate our stands on firm ground in order to confront difficult aims with no private ends or political maneuvers, fully aware that our fateful responsibility forces us to this inevitable meeting, for which Your Majesty takes the credit of initiating as a bright symbol of a genuine, positive effort toward a unified Arab will.

This pan-Arab stand is not unusual for you; it is a continuation of past experiences that may have cost you many sacrifices. However, you have never renounced your unshakeable faith that leadership is a commitment to a stand, that leading a nation is a great responsibility in the first place, and that an Arab agreement is an issue that cannot be abandoned or bypassed, regardless of the causes and the pressures of the changing events.

Perhaps Your Majesty agrees with me that Egypt and its soil are the land and soil of all the Arabs, a soil which has been mixed with the blood of martyrs from various Arab peoples. This fact was not lost on Egypt. No resolution or recommnedation was forced on Egypt with the aim of making it deviate, not even a hair's breadth, from its continuing, relentless efforts to defend Arab rights and establish the Arab will. In this international arena, where battles are rife as a result of power struggles and conflicting ambitions, the Arab nation is destined to be aware of the nature of its responsibilities; to face, confront, and storm difficult paths; and to offer the necessary sacrifices amid harsh, complex circumstances in which enemies and ambitious ones have been using an ancient policy from which we have suffered and continue to suffer — namely, the policy of divide and conquer.

Your Majesty's decision to restore full relations with Egypt is a strong blow to the Arab nation's enemies, and an Arab declaration that the Arab nation is capable of bypassing this stage which, regrettably, has been characterized by divisions, enmities, and recriminations. These are all chronic problems, and the time has come for us to get rid of them. We have the decision, the will is ours, and the cause is the cause of us all. There is neither victor nor vanquished among the Arab leaderships in these disputes. What is required of us is that the Arab people, for whose sake we should exert all of our efforts, must raise their heads, realize their aims, and live on this land, free and proud of their Arabism. Arabism is the fate of unity, and unity is the hope of millions.

No Arab unity is possible while some brothers are ripping one another's clothes, stabbing each other with poisoned spears, and forcing the Arab forces to fight each other and split. This is the current danger, which we all must realize and with which we all must deal. We must exert our sincere efforts so that the wounds are healed and the ranks become unified, and so that the unified Arabs will emerge with strong connections, cohesion, and coordination of their role. Thus, the Arabs will have their word heeded, and will have effective decisionmaking as well as a positive role in the arena of fateful struggle to realize Arab rights.

Your Majesty, we are all facing a looming threat. We are living in an area which is simmering with hot events. We see victims fall every day. We see decisions and maneuvers being made and implemented, and we see that the legitimate borders are being violated and are under aggression. This looming threat is daily ringing the warning bells against a harsh future unless we stand up to our serious responsibilities and make effective decisions.

The Arab situation in this area of the world can no longer tolerate speeches, statements, and the exploitation of slogans. The situation makes it incumbent on us to work, to arrange our ranks, prepare our role, and prove to the whole world that this Arab nation is worthy of life and of imposing its will on the enemies of life, the makers of ruin and destruction.

Our path is a unified voice; our aim is to establish right and peace. A fragmented, collapsing voice destroys our path. Commitment to a just peace is a firm, unshakeable strategy. Your Majesty has opened the door for a blessed return. You have sincerely, courageously called for a unified position and for a new struggle within the peace strategy. Opinions may differ on reaching aims, but these are objective differences that help the struggling forces to reach the same aims. They are differences that comprehend facts, coordinate roles, and always work in order to make the Arab will positive, effective, and active. I have come to you hearing in my heart and conscience the sentiments of the Egyptian people. Our sentiments are an expression of our position; and our unyielding position is a continuous work to serve a unified Arab nation, a unified Arab will, a united Arab struggle that would end old pages and open new ones in which hopes will thrive and Arab victory will be realized, God willing.

Brother, I said at the beginning that I need not express my gratitude for this hospitality on the land of fraternal Jordan. I frankly tell you that I have been awaiting this visit with sincere love. I was certain that I would be among my people and on my land, among my kinfolk and family. I am overwhelmed by a feeling which will not abandon me —and I think that it will never abandon me —a feeling that makes me certain that the united Arab nation's banner will never fall and that its hopes will not be dissipated. With this certainty we will proceed to glory and victory. May God grant us success. Peace and blessings of God be upon you.

Mubarak, Wife Receive Medals

JN092153 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has presented Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak with the Al-Husayn ibn 'Ali accolade, the highest Jordanian medal. The king also presented President Mubarak's wife Susan with the jeweled Al-Nahdah medal. President Mubarak presented Her Majesty Queen Nur with the Al-Kamal medal, which is the highest Egyptian medal bestowed on women. It is well-known that his majesty the king has the Nile accolade, which is the highest Egyptian medal.

Leaders To Visit Aqaba

JN100839 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 10 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Amman, *AL-DUSTUR* — His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur today will accompany Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his wife on a private visit to Aqaba. The *AL-DUSTUR* correspondent has learned that the Egyptian ministers accompanying the president on his visit will stay in Amman for talks with their Jordanian counterparts.

Joint Statement Expected

JN100838 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 10 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Amman, *AL-DUSTUR* — It has been learned that a Jordanian-Egyptian statement will be issued in Amman and Cairo tomorrow, Thursday, at the end of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's current official visit to Jordan.

Mubarak's Visit Analyzed

JN091850 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Jordan's decision to rectify political relations with fraternal Egypt has come to harmonize these relations both with the pan-Arab situation in which we live and with the pan- Arab ties between Egypt and its Arab nation. It is also considered a new phase for unifying the Arab ranks after having been exhausted by the policies of separation, division, and polarization — policies which have achieved nothing for the cause and which have become an obstacle that prevents understanding of and dealing with the Arab situation and with a crisis that tries to keep the nation weak and divided over its positions.

The Arab boycott of Egypt was extraordinary, and the Arab nation should not continue it. The higher Arab interest makes it incumbent on us to respond to Egypt's move toward its nation. Through its pan-Arab positions, Husni Mubarak's honest leadership has proved that Egypt's leadership and people are concerned about its nation, its continued pan-Arab work, and its refusal to relinquish any of the Palestinian people's rights, either in Palestine or in any part of the Arab world.

The Jordanian decision was not a political one dictated by circumstances. It was neither a transitory tactic nor a shortsighted polarization. It was a reaction to the higher pan-Arab interests, which Egypt has a historic and fateful role to safeguard and preserve. Many forces have bet on Egypt's isolation from its nation. We strongly believe in the need for Egypt to return to its role, with all its weight, for the sake of its nation and its cause. We believe in the Arab future and unity. We also believe that the Arabs have been divided for a long time, and that it is time for us to unveil those who benefit from the Arab division, from Egypt's absence, from dealing a blow to Iraq, and from disrupting Palestinian action. Egypt's leadership and President Husni Mubarak's leadership have proved that Egypt acts according to a comprehensive pan-Arab view. Despite the fact that it has differed with its nation over some issues, Egypt has never relinquished any of the nation's rights. Egypt's weight will restore balance to the Arab situation, a balance that was upset following the transitory and extraordinary boycott of Egypt by its nation.

President Mubarak's visit and the restoration of relations are a recognition of a pan-Arab reality and a beginning of an Arab action to unify Arab efforts after a long period of division. It also begins strengthening the joint development, interrelated interests, and the continued cooperation between the Egyptian and Jordanian peoples. These continued interests have proved that the boycott is transitory, and that cohesion and pan-Arab ties between the peoples of this nation always remain above political considerations and decisions as well as above short-lived circumstances. These interests are also firm facts in our nation's aspirations and in its attempts to build a secure and honorable future for Arab generations.

'Arar Views Restoration of Ties With Egypt

GF091602 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1450 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Oct (WAKH) — Sulayman 'Arar, Jordanian deputy prime minister and interior minister, has denied that the decision of his country's government to restore political and diplomatic relations with Egypt is related to a new move for establishing peace in the Middle East.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* published today 'Arar said that the restoration of relations between any Arab country and another adds further strength to the Arab ranks. He said that the isolation of Egupt in the past was a Zionist aim and that the Palestinian issue suffered from this isolation. He said that the only possible solution to the Middle East issue can be reached by an international conference attended by the major powers, countries which are permanent members of the UN Security Council, and all concerned parties. He said such a conference would reach a radical and final settlement that will maintain an honorable peace in conformity with the recent Soviet initiative on the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

'Arar said that the decision of his country's government to restore relations with Egypt will not influence the laws of the Arab League and its [word indistinct], because some Arab countries did not sever relations with Egypt without affecting the Arab League or losing membership in it. He affirmed that the resolution of the Baghdad summit was reached in accordance with a recommendation by the Arab foreign ministers calling for severing political, economic, and diplomatic relations with Egypt. He said that some countries accepted this resolution and some others rejected it.

Answering a question on whether Jordan took internal security measures following the restoration of its relations with Egypt, 'Arar said that Jordanian security forces are always careful and most vigilant. We were careful before the restoration of relations with Egypt and we are more careful now.

The Jordanian deputy prime minister and interior minister supported the call of the Moroccan monarch for an emergency Arab summit. He said that Jordan has always attended the Arab summits and has not rejected any call made to it for an Arab meeting.

Acting Foreign Minister on Arab Relations

PM091343 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 4 Oct 84 p 3

[Interview with Transportation Minister and Acting Foreign Minister Tahir Hikmat by Wajih Abu Dhikri in Amman — date not given]

[Excerpt] I said: Some supporters of terrorist regimes are saying that the restoration of Egyptian-Jordanian relations could lead to a suspension of Arab financial aid for Jordan. Jordan is a poor country with heavy responsibilities, and it cannot withstand the suspension of aid.

The minister was surprised by the question, but he said firmly and confidently: We do not see any reason for concern about this matter. Arab financial aid is not given for the benefit of any particular government. It is given to enable the Jordanian and Palestinian people to face Israeli aggression and Israeli ambitions. There is no connection whatever between the aid in support of steadfastness and the severance or restoration of relations between Egypt and anyone else. With complete confidence I say that we are not worried.

I said: But Al-Qadhahafi's Libyan Jamahiriyah is urging the severing of relations with Jordan for breaking the Arab consensus.

At the mention of the Libyan reaction the man smiled and then said: The convulsive states are the ones that have violated Arab unanimity, as demonstrated in their attitude to Iraq's war and the question of aid. They stopped their aid despite the fact that the aid was in accordance with Arab summit resolutions.

He added: Let us not talk about Arab consensus, because those who advocate it are the first to break it. Let me say this: Anyone seeking justice should himself be clean.

He also said: The few negative reactions were expected, but there have been many positive reactions. We in Jordan have been in the habit of weighing matters without becoming emotional and of appreciating the objective and psychological conditions in every Arab country. The moderate states have welcomed the decision. Others have welcomed it with reservations regarding the method. As long as there is agreement on the essence, what does it matter if relations are restored by a summit decision or a unilateral decision? We appreciate the circumstances of certain moderate states which are under some pressure from forces which are good at raising political slogans. All the moderate states support and will follow our steps. Any reading of the various reactions would confirm that we are on the right course. We particularly commend the Algerian reaction, which denotes much wisdom and objectivity.

I said: What do you think of Morocco's call for an Arab summit conference to discuss the resumption of Arab-Egyptian relations?

He replied: We welcome it. Jordan is prepared to attend any summit conference provided it is devoted to discussion of the main issues, which are the Palestinian question, the Gulf war, and the return of Egypt to the Arab fold.

I said: On the international scene there are several plans or initiatives for the settlement of the Palestinian question. There are the Camp David agreements, the Reagan plan, the Soviet plan, the Fes plan, and the Egyptian-French plan. What is Jordan's choice?

He said: Having examined all circumstances we still insist that the ideal way is to hold an international conference is with the participation of the Soviet Union and all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestinians. This is the only ideal way, it is the surest, and it will produce results. It is a fact that Jordan has approved the Soviet proposal for the settlement of the Middle East question.

I said: How do you view the recent U.S pro-Israel statements?

He replied: U.S.-Arab relations have deteriorated because the U.S. Administration fails to understand our causes and because it is under Israeli influence. There is no doubt that the ineffective Arab attitudes and the Arab failure to take an effective stance that really threatens U.S. interests have encouraged the United States to adopt policies in favor of Israel.

I said: What has become of the battle over arms between Jordan and the United States?

He said: It is no secret that we have purchased Soviet arms. It is also no secret that we are holding negotiations with the Soviet Union with a view to purchasing more arms, just as we are holding negotiations with other states for the same purpose. We import arms from everywhere, including China, because our aim is to diversify our sources of weapons. We will purchase arms from any arms-producing country except Israel or South Africa.

U.S. Support for Israeli Mideast Policy Scored

JN071000 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
7 Oct 84 pp 1, 20

[Editorial: "Arab Credibility First"]

[Text] Perhaps the incorrect Arab assumption on which we have often based our assessment of the U.S. role in the Arab region as a third party in search for a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict is the reason for the continuing problem in Arab-U.S. relations.

Israel is not only moving to the position of second party to the conflict, but its role is almost another face of Israel's role in the region. [sentence as published]

Sharon's statements reveal the roles and mutual services of Tel Aviv and Washington in the Arab region. It seems that the aid and gifts approved by the Congress for Israel this year, which amount to more than $2.6 billion, do not please the Israeli leaders. Zionism, as can be construed from Sharon's statements, regards these gifts as the price for Israel's role in the Arab region in the interest of U.S. policy.

While ignoring the tone of blackmail in Sharon's statements, which affirm that Israel provides the United States with security services in the Middle East worth $100 billion, they also indicate that U.S. and Israeli policies in the Arab region are identical. Washington's guarantee to shoulder the cost of Israeli wars and invasions does not emanate from a vacuum but from a clear concept and a planned strategy that assigns the role which Israel has mastered in the Arab region.

When it comes to Israel, Washington does not hesitate in abandoning all international values, norms, and principles to support it regardless of the nature of the Israeli aggression and its encroachment on human rights or its violation of international law and principles. The only explanation for the United States' abandoning its moral responsibility where Israel is concerned is that Israel has become part of the U.S. strategic game. Israel's role is to maintain instability and imbalance in the Arab region.

The Arab world's instability is guaranteed by the fact that its resources are being continuously wasted and stolen, and by its preoccupation with matters other than achieving progress and the means for its strength and existence, foremost of which is the unity of its nations and peoples.

Since its inception, Israel has been assigned the task of aborting the Arab world, drowning it in contradictions and fears, destroying its internal structure, and inciting sectarianism in it. In return, the absolute U.S. support for Israel facilitates its expansion in the Arab world. The U.S. aid to Israel is part of the price for subjugating the Arab world and spreading terror in it, which usually leads the Arabs to seek U.S. protection for Arab existence and Arab resources.

The United States pays the cost of the Israeli role in the Arab region with Arab capital and the vast Arab investments in the United States.

Thus, we ought to stop talking about U.S. credibility and its international responsibility and concentrate on our pan-Arab credibility and responsibility. We are willingly placing our capabilities at the mercy of those who conspire against us. Moreover, by exhibiting such contradictions and indifference to our pan-Arab causes, we are strengthening our Israeli enemy as a result of our own weakness, division, and capitulation.

If we do not change our internal Arab situation, we will not benefit from lamenting the mediation of others or the credibility of their policies.

European Defense Chiefs To Discuss Security Needs

JN081023 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 8 Oct 84 pp 1,2

[Report by Salameh B. Ne'matt, *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporter]

[Text] Amman — Three European defence ministers: Charles Hernu of France, Michael Heseltine of Britain and Patrick Cooney of Ireland are scheduled to pay visits to Amman this month as part of Jordan's high-level contacts with various countries in a bid to strengthen its military defence system and diversify its sources of weapons.

Mr Hernu, who had announced during a visit here last month that his country has decided to provide the Kingdom with its needs of arms, is scheduled to arrive in Amman Saturday, French Ambassador to Jordan Jacques-Alain de Sedouy [name and title as published] told the *JORDAN TIMES.*

The ambassador said Mr Hernu's visit comes as part of continuing with Jordanian officials on French arms supplies to the Kingdom which were interrupted with a sudden decision by the French and Libyan governments to withdraw their troops from Chad. [sentence as published] The French defence minister had to cut short his visit to Jordan and fly to Ndjamena upon instructions from Paris.

During his scheduled one-day visit to Amman Saturday [13 October], Mr Hernu is expected to review various decisions taken by a Jordanian-French committee which been formed to study the priorities of Jordan's needs of arms. He will be flying to Amman from Cyprus where he will also be conducting talks with Cypriot officials.

British Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine is scheduled to arrive here later this month to discuss with Jordanian officials a defence package deal, a spokesman for the British Embassy in Amman told the *JORDAN TIMES.*

The spokesman, who asked not to be named, said Mr Heseltine will be discussing British arms sales to the Kingdom and that the British defence secretary's visit is in response to an invitation by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir. Both Britain and France have the alternative to the U.S. Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

After the U.S. cancellation last year of an arms deal which included 1,300 shoulder-held anti-aircraft Stinger missiles, Jordan declared it was going to seek arms from any other available sources to strengthen its defences and preserve its independence and security.

Also arriving in Amman on Tuesday is Irish Defence Minister Patrick Cooney who is scheduled to meet with General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir during his brief visit in Jordan, a spokesman for the Irish Embassy in Amman said.

Among other contacts by Jordan to obtain its needs of arms, General al-Sharif Zayd made a visit last month to the Soviet Union where he met with military chiefs in Moscow. He also held talks in Italy and most recently in Turkey where he met with the Turkish minister of defence and discussed with him ways for bilateral cooperation in the military field.

Spain is also one of the countries Jordan would seek weapons. The Spanish C101 and C212 military training and personnel carrier airplanes are believed to be some of the equipment Jordan has been seeking.

Also, during a recent visit by Austrian Defence Minister Friedhelm Frischenschlager, he said his country would provide Jordan with arms for defence purposes.

Hernu To Arrive 11 Oct

JN071002 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 7 Oct 84 pp 1, 20

[Text] Amman, AFP —A reliable source here has said that French Defense Minister Charles Hernu will arrive in Amman on 11 October.

It is to be noted that Charles Hernu visited Amman on 15 September but cut short his visit and flew to Ndjamena following the announcement of an agreement on the withdrawal of French and Libyan forces from Chad.

Hernu had earlier affirmed France's desire to supply Jordan with its legitimate security and defense requirements.

Reportage on Kidnapping of Spanish Ambassador

Embassy Confirms Kidnapping

NC101354 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The Spanish Embassy has confirmed a report that Spanish Ambassador Pedro Manuel de Aristegui was kidnapped near the Spanish Embassy in Ramlat al-Bayda' in West Beirut. At approximately 1600 today, two gunmen in a green Mercedes intercepted the Spanish ambassador's car 100 meters from the Spanish Embassy. They kidnapped the ambassador and went toward Corniche al-Mazra'ah. The ambassador's driver was released.

Ministry Official on Kidnapping

LD101427 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] We now have Manuel Sassot, director-general for Africa at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on the line. What news is there on the kidnapping of the Spanish ambassador in Beirut?

[Sassot] The news we have was given to us by the first secretary at the Beirut Embassy, (Molina), who telephoned us about half an hour ago to say that just a short time earlier, at the time of the chancery's normal working day, the ambassador was kidnapped just a few yards from the building by two young men armed with submachine guns. That is what we know at the moment.

[Announcer] Could you tell us what kind of security measures were taken at the embassy?

[Sassot] Well, our embassy took the measures that are normally adopted in a city like Beirut, where there is always a certain lack of organization.

But, all the same, the ambassador decided over recent months, or in recent weeks, that East Beirut was now calmer and that the chancery could be moved back into East Beirut. So, in that sense, work was going on as normal.

[Announcer] Thank you, Mr Sassot, for joining us.

AFP Report on Kidnapping

NC101441 Paris AFP in English 1440 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Beirut, Oct 10 (AFP) — The Spanish ambassador to Lebanon, Pedro de Aristegui, was kidnapped today south of Beirut, police said.

(In Madrid, the Foreign Ministry confirmed the abduction and said the ambassador had been seized by two youths armed with machine guns at the doorstep of the Spanish Embassy building).

The Spanish envoy, 50, arrived here barely a month ago. Lebanese police said he was kidnapped by armed elements in Ramlat al-Bayda', south of Beirut.

Last month the Islamic Jihad organization, which has claimed major car and truck bombings here, in a phone call to AFP demanded the release by Spanish authorities of "our comrades in the Musa al-Sadr brigades" who had been arrested September 12 in Madrid following an assassination attempt against a Libyan official.

The Libyan, Muhammad Idris, was only slightly wounded. Musa al-Sadr was the spiritual leader of Lebanon's Shi'ite Moslems who disappeared several years ago while on a visit to Libya.

Two days after the Islamic Jihad's phoned warning, the Spanish Embassy staff was moved from West Beirut to East Beirut to the ambassador's residence.

Formation of National Democratic Front Declared

NC091257 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] At 1200 today, Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], held a news conference attended by George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party; 'Asim Qansu, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Organization; 'Isam al-Mahayri, leader of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party; Marawan Hamadah; Suhayl Hamadah; Karim Muruwah; In'am Ra'd; Mahmud 'Abd al-Khaliq; 'Abd al-Amir 'Abbas; Marwan Faris; and Fayyad Haydar.

The PSP leader read out the political statement of the National Democratic Front, which reads as follows:

The undersigned parties stress their resolve to see the front serve as a framework for steady national work. These parties have, therefore, agreed to take part in the groundwork needed to establish a National Democratic Front that will keep its doors open to all Lebanese patriots.

The front is presenting the following blueprint as a basis for dialogue that can lead to formulating the front's program. Parties that rally around such a program would be able to discuss organizational procedures that can allow the maximal mobilization of their potentials.

The blueprint put forward by the National Democratic Front is as follows:

1. Bolstering all kinds of military, popular, and political struggle against the Israeli occupation and furnishing all possible assistance to the national resistance in its heroic bid to liberate the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya.

No effort should be spared in strengthening the steadfastness of the occupied areas in the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya in the political, economic, and social areas.

2. Struggling for the unity and national independence of Lebanon and confronting all kinds of partition and all plans for federalism and cantonization. The front also rejects sectarian chaos and the demographic segregation resulting from the civil war. It insists that all displaced people must return to their villages, as an

integral part of any democratic solution to the Lebanese crisis. All of this requires continued struggle against the fascist Phalangist plans, so as to end the Phalangist hegemony over the government and the country.

3. Stressing the Arab affiliation of Lebanon. This calls for a radical transformation of the approach adopted by the advocates of isolationism by those who want to see Lebanon detached and even opposed to its Arab context.

Arabism is the antithesis of isolationism, both in theory and practice. To pursue a pan-Arab course means to shake off the isolationist ideology and symbols and to set aside everything associated with the so-called political Maronitism — which was never confined to one sect, but contained authorities, symbols, and figures from all sects.

4. Adopting an independent foreign policy that would wipe out the course of submission to U.S. imperialism and its schemes in Lebanon and the region and would turn Lebanon from a submissive country into an independent, sovereign Arab country that should pursue nonalignment and establish the strongest ties of friendship and cooperation with the socialist bloc, led by the Soviet Union.

5. Struggling for the sake of introducing reforms to the political structure that would curb factional, sectarian, and individual domination; would completely cancel political sectarianism; and would establish representation on a sound democratic basis.

6. Introducing socio-economic reforms that would enable the country to ride out its strangling economic crisis, curb its effects on the masses, and rebuild the national economy on a new basis that would ensure balanced development in the Lebanese economy.

The signatories of this statement believe these principles are interlinked and constitute a basis for a general, integrated, and indivisible program, whose principal objective is to champion national liberation, unity, an Arab identity, and democratic changes.

While reiterating their commitment to these bases as a program for their joint struggle, and welcoming the joint statement issued by Comrade Walid Junblatt and Brother Nabih Birri, the signatories appeal to all parties, forces, and officials to bolster national action within the framework of this struggle program, which is the only way of enabling the country to ride out its crisis.

Leader Walid Junblatt concluded the statement by focusing on an extremely important issue: the issue of the kidnapped and detained persons. He said the state and the various departments must give a clear-cut answer to the citizens with regard to the fate of the kidnapped persons, as well as those detained either by the Army, the public security forces, or the Deuxieme Bureau.

'National Struggle Front' Announced in Sidon

NC100615 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The establishment of the National Struggle Front [Jabhat al-Nidal al-Watani] was announced in Sidon yesterday. The front comprises a number of political and religious figures, as well as representatives of trade unions and influential forces. The front's basic objective is to resist the Israeli occupation and its effects on domestic affairs.

In its first declaration, the front emphasized the need for unity. The front said their task is to resist the Israeli forces, to dedicate their political and military forces to the battle of liberating the homeland, and to bolster the Lebanese national resistance by all means.

The front added that it does not differentiate between the Israeli forces and Antoine Lahd's forces, which were created by Israel as a substitute for carrying out terrorist and arbitrary actions and for sowing dissension and intrigues among the people.

Karami, Delegation Return to Beirut 9 Oct

NC091632 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] The Lebanese delegation returned to Beirut from the United Nations at 1730. The delegation consists of Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs.

Karami Arrival Statement

NC091905 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] In an arrival statement at Beirut Airport today, Prime Minister Rashid Karami said efforts are currently being made at the international level to liberate Lebanon. He added that he will exploit and employ these efforts, expressing his hope that Israel will soon withdraw its forces, because the Israeli occupation is intolerable.

It should be recalled that Prime Minister Karami and Ministers Camille Sham'un, Joseph Skaf, and Nabih Birri had arrived at Beirut Airport from Paris at 1730 today.

At the airport, Prime Minister Karami touched on the results of his visit to the United Nations, saying: Our just cause makes it incumbent upon us to move and to realize our interests. Our principal objective is to liberate the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya. We are fully prepared to follow up our moves in all directions to attain this objective.

Prime Minister Karami then added: We visited the United Nations and delivered Lebanon's speech in which we delineated our policy and what Lebanon wants from the world, which should understand our tragedy. My official contacts with the chief delegates enabled us to present our views and to ask them to champion our rights and back up our independence. These contacts include, among others, our meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, with whom we exchanged views [words indistinct] and bring pressure to bear on Israel and make it carry out a comprehensive withdrawal from our pure land. We have expressed our views and the measures that we might adopt during and after the withdrawal so that we can preserve security in our country.

Prime Minister Karami added: All this gave rise to optimism, because a rightful claim does not die even though a long time may elapse. We will continue to work so that Lebanon may remain an Arab, free, sovereign, and independent country.

Asked if the Israeli withdrawal will take place soon, Prime Minister Karami said: This is my hope and conviction [words indistinct] for the sake of achieving a full Israeli withdrawal as soon as possible.

To a question whether an agreement has been reached to increase the number of the UN emergency forces and to renew their mandate in the south, the prime minister said: No doubt the United Nations has a tremendous duty to perform in this regard. I believe that the United Nations is ready to embark upon moves for the sake of helping Lebanon get rid of the Israeli occupation. [words indistinct]. Minister Birri, for his part, said: I am pleased to say that Prime Minister Karami has expressed our views.

Franjiyah Urges Expatriates To Vote for Mondale

NC091438 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Excerpt] In his weekly news conference held at his palace in Zgharta this morning, President Sulayman Franjiyah addressed an appeal to the Lebanese expatriates and ethnic Lebanese in the United States to vote for President Reagan's opponent in the upcoming U.S. presidential elections. Perhaps, Franjiyah added, this would enable him to win the elections and would, consequently, permit Lebanon to be rid of Reagan's complete partiality in favor of its enemy, Israel, and of his policy, which is based on the cowboy mentality.

In his appeal, Franjiyah said: Hence, this will prove to Reagan that it is not only the Zionists who can join ranks against their enemies.

Touching on Prime Minister Rashid Karami's address to the UN General Assembly, Franjiyah said: Our prime minister addressed the UN General Assembly on behalf of every Lebanese who seeks the welfare of his country. I congratulate him for this stand.

Abu Nadir Elected Lebanese Forces Commander

NC090958 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Dr Fu'ad Abu Nadir has been elected commander of the Lebanese Forces.

Request To Extend UNIFIL Mandate 6 Months

NC101146 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Ambassador Khalil Makkawi, acting secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, today summoned the ambassadors of the states participating in UNIFIL in south Lebanon. He asked them to communicate to their governments Lebanon's desire to have UNIFIL's mandate extended for a further 6 months as of 19 October.

Ambassador Makkawi received the Netherlands and Irish ambassadors. He will receive the rest of the ambassadors representing the 10 states participating in UNIFIL later.

Diplomatic Contacts on Withdrawal Issue Noted

NC081158 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Intensive contacts have been undertaken to deal with the Lebanese situation and to complete the march to salvation. Within this framework, Saudi ruler King Fahd has received a message from Lebanese President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, conveyed to him by former Prime Minister Taqiy al-Din al-Sulh. Citing Arab diplomatic sources, AFP reports that the message included a request for Saudi assistance in convincing Washington to intervene in an effort to effect an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. Al-Sulh is expected to meet with Several Saudi officials today, before returning to Beirut tomorrow.

Meanwhile, former Lebanese Ministers Amrwan Hamadah and Khalid Junblatt paid a quick visit to the Syrian capital, meeting with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam for a review of political and security developments.

A source close to Minister Walid Junblatt said that their talks dealt with the question of the Israeli withdrawal and with the current contacts with the Americans on this issue. The source added that diplomatic efforts will be undertaken with the Americans soon to follow up on the issue of the south and to examine means of ensuring Israel's withdrawal.

Envoy on Saudi Support

NC091316 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Former Prime Minister Taqiy al-Din al-Sulh arrived in Beirut at noon today after a visit as President al-Jumayyil's envoy to Saudi Arabia, where he met with King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Upon arrival, Al-Sulh went to the Presidential Palace in B'abda, where he briefed President al-Jumayyil on his talks with the Saudi leaders.

At the airport, Al-Sulh spoke about the results of his successful visit:

[Begin recording][Al-Sulh] I can say my mission in Saudi Arabia at the president's request was successful. A cordial atmosphere prevailed during my meeting with King Fahd last Sunday. We reviewed all aspects of the Lebanese situation during our 1 and 1/2 hour meeting. We also discussed the situation in the region, current Mideast developments, and their effect on Lebanon.

I can also say that Saudi Arabia, under King Fahd's leadership, will use all its weight in supporting and helping Lebanon in this critical stage, as was the case previously.

[Unidentified reporter] Did you discuss the question of the Saudi diplomats' return to Lebanon with King Fahd?

[Al-Sulh] King Fahd expressed much affection and love toward the Lebanese people. He indicated that Saudi Arabia will overlook the incident [the attack on the Saudi Consulate] and regard it as an aberration. The Saudi officials and diplomats' return to Beirut is purely a security issue, not political. Lebanon must play a role in ensuring the safety of officials coming to Lebanon. I assure you that Saudi Arabia's traditional policy of helping Lebanon will not be affected by this incident.

[Reporter] Did King Fahd give you a reply for President al-Jumayyil?

[Al-Sulh] He gave me a great deal. He asked me to convey his love and affection to the president and to the Lebanese people. He expressed his affection toward the Lebanese and his interest in reconstruction following the end of the painful events our people lived through. [end recording]

Israelis Reportedly Preparing To Withdraw

NC091412 Paris AFP in English 1409 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Sidon, Lebanon, Oct 9 (AFP) — Israeli troops are preparing to withdraw further south in Lebanon, abandoning their present defense lines along the Awwali River, correspondents in the region reported.

Quoting military and political sources, the reports said the troops would fall back to the Zahrani River, eight kms (five miles) south of here.

Signs of an imminent redeployment have been accumulating, they said.

Last week Israeli authorities cut back the number of men stationed in posts overlooking Sidon, while troops and equipment were moved to around the Zahrani.

At the same time, owners of buildings currently occupied by Israeli troops near the Awali River have been told they will be able to reclaim their homes.

Local employees at the Zahrani oil refinery meanwhile were ordered to complete forms for passes.

The correspondents also reported a rocket attack last night on an Israeli post 25 kms (15 miles) south of here, but they did not know if there had been any Israeli casualties.

Resistance Claims 5 Israeli Casualties

NC080816 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Reports from the south this morning indicate that Lebanese national resistance fighters have attacked an Israeli enemy patrol on the road to the township of Qana in the district of Tyre, killing or wounding five men.

Meanwhile, Israeli warplanes have been flying over the south and Al-Biqa' on reconnaissance sorties.

RFL Reports Arrival in Beirut of Pro-'Arafat Men

NC091125 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Fresh pro-'Arafat groups have arrived in West Beirut, particularly in Al-Tariq al-Jadidah and Burj Abu Haydar. The groups have taken up positions alongside gunmen from the Al-Murabitun movement.

Meanwhile, the Al-Murabitun movement has received fresh supplies of medium- caliber and heavy-caliber machineguns, rockets, 60-mm and 80-mm mortars, and communications equipment.

Mubarak Jordan Visit, Rapprochement Viewed

Damascus on Mubarak Visit

JN091306 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1140 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The policies of the United States and Israel will meet in Jordan today. These policies are represented by the most famous U.S. agents in the Arab arena. The Amman bilateral summit between the heads of the Jordanian and Egyptian regimes is the first result of the Jordanian decision. It is the beginning of the stage of reactivating Camp David. It is also the clearest picture of the U.S. demand for liquidating the most sacred Arab cause — Palestine.

We do not believe the Amman summit will really be bilateral since it will produce a course approved by the 'Arafatist clique and agreed on by the U.S. group and because its two heads represent the messages of Peres, Reagan, and the Iraqi people's murderer, Saddam Husayn. U.S. efforts have continued since the U.S. defeat in Lebanon and since the Reagan administration approved, in April, the plan to reply to the collapse of U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East as represented by the abrogation of the 17 May agreement and the foiling of all the plans of provocation and blackmail to pressure the Syrian stand — a stand that toppled Begin and Sharon and made the Zionist soldiers hostages in the valleys and hills of southern Lebanon after they were invaders and a force of oppression and destruction.

What attracts attention is that this meeting is part of a comprehensive conspiracy, because the heads of the regimes in Amman and Cairo do not possess freedom of decision but are among the tools to whom the White House issues orders that they must respond to and implement. However, the U.S. arrangements for the Amman bilateral summit attempted to conceal what is expected, even if the State Department revealed the serious side of the Jordanian decision which was followed by this summit. King Husayn believes that a step toward Camp David would undermine his regime or ignite the Jordanians against him. Thus, the king is in pressing need of protection. This is why he reiterated what was revealed by the State Department — that a regional security alliance will emerge between Amman and Cairo and that this alliance will be close to coordination with Israel under U.S. auspices. The United States previewed this event when it agreed to supply the Jordanian and Egyptian regimes with weapons after being promised that these U.S. weapons would not be used against U.S. interests, which are Israeli interests in accordance with the alliance between the United States and the Zionist entity. Amman did not deny what Cairo has repeated — that Israel has security arrangements in southern Lebanon, that these arrangements must be achieved, and that the Israeli call for a Syrian withdrawal to precede the Israeli withdrawal or be simultaneous with it is a justified and accepted call.

This agreement in making proposals is in harmony with the treasonous behavior of the Jordanian regime and with the U.S. proposal to free the Camp David accords and break their isolation. To achieve the objectives of U.S. diplomacy being implemented by the Amman, Baghdad, Cairo, and other rulers, the United States deliberately gathered those who revolve in its orbit to form an alternative force of pressure after U.S. warships failed to force Syria and the Lebanese people to submit to the Israeli-U.S. invasion of Lebanon. The calculations of the parties to the plot represented by this U.S. grouping are wrong once again, because the U.S. evaluations and admissions are sufficient to confirm that the region's decision cannot be governed by the 'Arafatist clique's relinquishment of the Palestinian revolutionaries. This decision cannot be affected by the expansion of the movement of renegades to include Amman and others, because the decision of war and peace is dictated by the continuation of the Zionist-Arab conflict. This decision will not change so long as Arab rights are usurped and so long as struggler Syria responds to its leader Hafiz al-Asad's pledge to fight 100 years and not relinquish one inch of Arab land.

AL-BA'TH on Mubarak Visit

JN090800 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Press review]

[Text] In an editorial headlined "Along the Road of Declaring a New Arab Reactionary Alliance," *AL-BA'TH* says: Following the Jordanian king's decision to restore political and diplomatic relations with Mubarak's regime, the Jordanian- Egyptian steps are proceeding quickly to implement the basic purport and real objective of the recent Jordanian move and then to move on to the stage of laying down the cornerstone of the reactionary alliance intended to be established between the Camp David partners and their supporters in Rabat and Baghdad, in addition to 'Arafat and some deviationists in the Palestinian arena who linked their destiny to his. The concept of this alliance may have been inspired by the U.S. Administration following the defeat sustained by Washington's policy in Lebanon at the hands of Syria and its allies in Lebanon and following the collapse and abrogation of the 17 May agreement. Washington realized that it is essential to establish a broad regional alliance aimed at confronting this sweeping national rise being led by Syria in the region against all the U.S. Administration's arrangements to subjugate the region's states to its domination and to peddle all Zionist interests.

Upon reviewing 'Arafat's dramatic visit to Mubarak's regime in Egypt and his lengthy consultations with the Jordanian king as well as the attempts to depict Shim'on Peres as a moderate negotiator among the terrorist group ruling in Tel Aviv even before his assumption to the Zionist premiership, one realizes that something was prepared for this region under direct U.S. supervision and that the Jordanian king is the focal point of all the activities and moves undertaken by these various sides. What was prepared for the region last year and on which opinions diverged is today made public and its details and aspects can be easily discerned following Peres' assumption of the premiership, following the Jordanian king's restoration of his relations with the Camp David regime in Egypt, and following 'Arafat's approval and blessing of this step in an atmosphere of Moroccan-Iraqi blessing and attempts to cover it up.

All these sides are proceeding toward the establishment of a reactionary alliance under the Camp David umbrella, basically aimed at liquidating the Palestine question and encircling the Syrian-led national trend by which Syria is changing the balances of power in the entire region. It is within this framework that successive visits are taking place on various levels between the Amman and Mubarak regimes, visits that are expected to be crowned with Mubarak's arrival in Amman today, as AFP reported yesterday. The visit takes place after Usamah al-Baz' arrival in Amman for the second time within about 1 week.

Such a perilous situaion which some Arab regimes have arrived at forebodes grave danger and requires levying a general alarm by all the national regimes, forces, and functionaries everywhere in the Arab world because what is definitely required today more than ever before is the complete subjugation to the U.S. will, the fulfillment of the wildest Zionist dream, the relinquishment of all the Arab nation's interests, and deviation from the road of national struggle. Syria, which is well aware of this, will resist this grave plan with all the powers in its possession and will chase its symbols and tools regardless of their size and position.

Ba'th Command Issues Statement

JN071624 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1450 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus, 7 Oct (SANA) — The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command has asserted that the Jordanian regime's move to restore relations with the Egyptian regime represents a dangerous and treasonous trend against Arab struggle, another stab to Arab solidarity, and an attempt to bypass Arab victories and to weaken Arab steadfastness.

In a statement issued today, the Ba'th Party National Command asserted that this move at this time is considered a new sign of the beginning of a new formula of Camp David. The statement says: King Husayn's connection with U.S. schemes in the region is not new; his role in liquidating the Palestinian cause is an old and continuous one and this move embodies Husayn's course.

The statement continues: With the announcement of this move, King Husayn gave the first sign that a move aimed at coordinating roles within a reactionary alliance is being prepared to carry out new tasks after the U.S. presidential elections. The statement notes that the restoration of relations between the Egyptian and Jordanian regimes was announced after months of coordination between 'Arafat, Husayn, and some Arab regimes.

The National Command statement says: The Jordanian move and the developments that followed — those led by 'Arafat and the Moroccan king — do not reinforce Arab solidarity as they claim. The statements they make on Arab solidarity do not change anything regarding their aims and the dangers they created. The National Command asserted that Arab solidarity stems from confronting aggression and from the real confrontation front — steadfast Syria.

The National Command statement adds: All the steps and practices carried out by the Jordanian, Iraqi, Moroccan, and Egyptian regimes, and 'Arafat, are no more than an operation aimed at bypassing Arab victories and a campaign aimed at creating despair in the Arab nation to open the doors wide to U.S.-Zionist hegemony in the Arab homeland.

The Ba'th Party National Command clarified that the circumstances of the new alliance are expressed through the continuous harmony achieved in the 'Arafat-Husayn meetings, 'Arafat's visit to Cairo and his call for breaking the isolation imposed on the Egyptian regime, the Iraqi regime's role through its war and through its strong relations with the Egyptian regime, and in the Moroccan regime covering up what is taking place through its call for an emergency Arab summit to peddle the Jordanian regime's step and to justify its repudiation of the commitments defined by the Arab summits against the Camp David course and the regimes adhering to this course.

The Ba'th Party National Command reiterated the commitment of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its revolution in Syria to continue pan-Arab struggle with the Arab masses and the Arab countries which adhere to the decisive pan-Arab issues to root our aggression and topple all hostile schemes.

Concluding its statement, the Ba'th Party National Command called on all Arab masses and their militant forces to assume their responsibilities and mobilize all capabilities to confront the recent treasonous developments and the regimes that adopt these developments.

Further on Visit of YAR President, Delegation

Officials Hold Talks

GF081920 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, arrived in Damascus at 1215 today on an official visit to the Syrian Arab Republic.

Following the welcome ceremonies, the YAR and Syrian leaders left for the president's residence at the guest palace in Damascus, where the YAR and Syrian sides held the first session of talks under the chairmanship of the two presidents along with the participation of the delegation members of the two sides.

The official talks between our country and the Syrian Arab Republic resumed in Damascus this evening. Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, held a closed meeting at the presidential palace. During the meeting bilateral relations and the means to develop and strengthen them to serve the joint interests of the two Arab peoples in both countries were discussed. On pan-Arab concerns, the talks concentrated on the current Arab issues, the incidents in the Middle East region, the continuation of the Zionist occupation of the Arab territories and the expansion of settlements in Palestinian territories.

Later the president and the accompanying delegation attended a dinner reception hosted in his honor by President Hafiz al-Asad.

YAR President Departs Damascus

JN090940 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0830 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus, 9 Oct (SANA) — YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and the delegation accompanying him left Damascus this morning following a cordial working visit. During the visit, he met with President Hafiz al-Asad. He was seen off by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, a number of ministers, and the YAR ambassador in Damascus.

In a predeparture statement, the YAR president expressed his appreciation for the good reception and hospitality accorded to him and his delegation. He said: While leaving fraternal Syria, we express our great satisfaction with the good reception and hospitality accorded us during our visit to Syria, which represents one of the fortresses of Arab steadfastness in the face of the Zionist entity.

He added: It was a good opportunity to meet Brother President Hafiz al-Asad and discuss with him bilateral relations and the means of promoting them, and the current Arab situation, which necessitates that all of us exert more efforts to bolster solidarity, close Arab ranks, and devote all Arab potentials and capabilities to serve the Arab nation's causes and confront the challenges and threats posed to it. These threats are aimed at destroying the Arab nation's existence and its cultural constituents. The main danger is Israel's continued occupation of the Arab territories, expansion, establishment of settlements in these territories, and its denial of the Palestinian Arab people's rights to establish their independent state on their national soil.

Foreign Minister Returns From New York

JN071810 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' returned to Damascus from New York this evening after heading the Syrian delegation to the UN General Assembly meetings.

Damascus Reports Al-Shar' Monte Carlo Statement

JN071855 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has asserted that U.S. policy, which supports the Zionist entity, is the cause of tension and violence in the region and it encourages the enemy's intransigence, its continued occupation of Arab territories, and its disavowal of legitimate Arab rights.

Answering a question on whether the United States is exerting enough pressure on the Zionist entity, Al-Shar' said in a statement to Radio Monte Carlo that at a time when the United States says that it cannot apply pressure on Israel we see that it supplies Israel with the most modern weapons and the largest amount of aid.

Al-Shar' said that it is in the interest of a just and comprehensive peace that the United Nations, the Security Council, and the permanent countries in the Security Council should contribute to find a solution to the Middle East problem. He expressed his regret for the attempts by some Arab regimes to approach the United States after every aggression.

On his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Al-Shar' said that talks focused on discussing methods to pull the Israeli forces out of Lebanon and on the need for the United States to participate in this by putting pressure on the Zionist entity.

On agent Antoine Lahd's forces, the minister said that these forces are illegitimate and agent forces and cannot be accepted within the security arrangements.

In his statement, Al-Shar' praised the Soviet stand which supports the Arab cause and calls for Zionist withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and for realizing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

Mashariqah October War Anniversary Speech

JN061805 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1525 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Speech by Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah at the rally held at the Damascus University auditorium to mark the anniversary of the October 1973 war — live]

[Excerpts] Comrades, brother compatriots, the masses of our Arab nation today celebrate the 11th anniversary of the glorious October liberation war. By celebrating this great day, the masses affirm that the war was not like any other ordinary transient event in the life of nations and peoples, but was a very important event in the current phase of modern Arab history on the one hand, and in the course of the history of the Arab-Zionist conflict on the other. Furthermore, it was a distinctive phase in the world liberation movement's struggle against the forces of evil and aggression represented by U.S. imperialism and racist Zionism.

The glorious October liberation war constitutes a significant historic turning point in the current phase of Arab-Zionist conflict. Our heroic Arab masses and our brave Armed Forces waged a just struggle under the leadership of comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Republic, to remove the effects of U.S. imperialist and racist Zionist aggression against the Arab nation; cleanse the Arab land of the filth of Zionist occupation; and regain the Arab nation's usurped rights, especially the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable national rights to return, to self-determination, and to establish their independent state on their land.

Revolutionary Syria, Ba'thist Syria, Hafiz al-Asad's Syria has learned the lessons of the glorious October liberation war, has comprehended its results and data, and has realized the political importance of those lessons. Thus, it has concentrated on building its intrinsic power, first by establishing the solid foundation for steadfastness and confrontation — for Syria has indeed become the only stronghold of steadfastness in the region and the only confrontation trench facing all enemies of the Arab nation and defending the Arab nation's honor, dignity, pride, and rights —

and then by using its human, material, military, and political aspects to achieve a strategic balance with the Zionist enemy, despite the bad and deteriorating Arab situation.

Syria has acted out of the belief that this balance, when achieved, will preserve the useful lessons we have learned from the glorious October liberation war and the course of the Arab-Zionist conflict in general. Moreover, the balance constitutes a major obstacle to the U.S. imperialist and racist Zionist and their plans to place the Arabs in a state of constant defeat to dominate the entire Arab region from the ocean to the gulf; to control the region's economic, political, military, and cultural resources; and to establish the state of Greater Israel from the Euphrates to the Nile. The balance also constitutes a decisive factor for the victory of Arab willpower in the struggle for existence with the racist Zionist enemy.

Comrades, brother compatriots: Revolutionary Syria's socialist progressive unionist liberation line under the leadership of comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialsit Ba'th Party and president of the Republic, has always been a source of constant fear and anxiety for imperialist and Zionist circles. The Zionist enemy's savage invasion of Lebanon in early June 1982 was an attempt by these imperialist and Zionist circles to abort Syria's political line based on strengthening steadfastness, facing aggression, and rejecting U.S. imperialist attempts to dominate the region. Steadfast Syria led by comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, leader of our Arab nation's march on the path of victory and liberation, was able to abort this attempt; to turn the invasion into a major defeat for U.S. imperialism, NATO, and racist Zionism; to destroy the imperialist-Zionist cordon; to expel the multinational forces; and to cancel the gains of the Israeli invasion with the great pan-Arab victory of canceling the 17 May agreement, the agreement of submission.

Thanks to its masses' tenacious adherence to the political line set by leader Al-Asad, Syria was also able to give hope to the Arab masses, including the struggler masses in the Lebanese arena who have confronted the Zionist enemy and carried out heroic actions that have shaken the ground underneath the Israeli occupier. These masses realize that they depend on a strong, solid base represented by Syria, which will stand at their side and support them until Lebanon is liberated from Israeli occupation. The national resistance phenomenon in Lebanon reflects the Arab nation's determination to defend its honor, dignity, and rights.The national resistance in Lebanon represents the will for liberation by the Arab masses throughout Arab land.

Comrades, brother compatriots, within the framework of the plan U.S. imperialism worked out for the region to weaken the Arabs, destroy their resources, and prevent the correct use of these resources against the Zionist enemy with whom the Arab nation is engaged in a struggle of existence, the agent fascist rightist regime in Iraq was involved in a war against the Iranian revolution. This has led to the destruction of great military, economic, and human potential which should have been correctly used in the frontline against the Zionist enemy in occupied Palestine. Thus, Iraq has been temporarily removed from the arena of the Arab-Zionist conflict, just as Egypt was removed through the treasonous Camp David accords.

U.S. imperialism is currently trying to benefit from its tools in the region to carry out its plan after it has failed miserably in Lebanon with the cancellation of the 17 May agreement, the agreement of submission, and after Syria has succeeded in strengthening its political line, the line of steadfastness and confrontation, and in developing its military and defense capabilities. U.S. imperialism has resorted to using some of its tools in the region to achieve the objectives of the imperialist-Zionist plan of placing Arabs in a state of defeat. Their current tool in this plan is the Jordanian regime. The plan is to liquidate the Palestine question by carrying out the Camp David accords' plan on Palestine. The Jordanian regime has prepared the ground by resuming its relations with the Camp David regime in Egypt, contrary to the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit.

In these circumstances, the Jordanian regime is trying to use Palestinian deviationists who seek to split the Palestinian ranks so that they can work side by side with Husayn's regime. The Palestinian rightwing and its 'Arafatist moves only serve the imperialist-Zionist plan in the region. The Palestinian rightwing is trying to break the alliance between Ba'thist Syria and the Palestinian revolution, to plot against the Palestinian people and their just struggle, and to destroy the gains they have achieved on the Arab and international levels. However, the Arab nation led by Syria will firmly oppose these plans. No one can turn back the wheel of history. The national pan-Arab line followed by revolutionary Syria, Ba'thist Syria, the Syria of Hafiz al-Asad who was able to foil the 17 May agreement, the agreement of submission, to confront the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and to remain steadfast despite the enormous internal and external plots against his steadfastness and confrontation and desptie the bad, deteriorating Arab situation, will be able to foil this new plot which the Jordanian regime is seeking to carry out.

Comrade brothers: The glorious October liberation war fought by our popular masses and brave Armed Forces under the leadership of comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Republic, was a serious step on the path of asserting the Arab masses' willpower to liberate the occupied Arab territories and regain usurped Arab national rights, especially the Palestinian Arab people's rights to return, to self-determination, and to establish their independent state on their land. That war was only one of the phases of Arab-Zionist struggle and a starting point for future liberation wars. The struggle between us and the Zionist enemy continues, because it is a struggle for existence. It is either us, living on our own land in our own homes, or the Zionist enemy [living there] at the expense of Arab land, the Arab individual, and Arab rights. This conflict will continue until the Arab nation succeeds in determining the outcome by achieving final victory. We in this steadfast, struggler country are not alone in confronting the plans of the enemies, including the U.S. imperialists and racist Zionists. We are backed by the struggler Arab masses everywhere in the Arab world, and the world progressive liberation forces in the world, including the socialist bloc countries headed by the USSR, the loyal friend and strong ally of the Arab nation and its just causes.

The policy of the 16 November 1970 corrective movement is revolutionary Syria's firm policy, because it is based on principles that serve the objectives of Arab struggle and the aspirations of the Arab masses for a brighter future in which the flag of unity, freedom, and socialism shall wave throughout the Arab homeland. Therefore, Arab unity and solidarity are basic principles for the policy of revolutionary Syria. We are with Arab solidarity that leads to the pooling of Arab resources and efforts in the arena of Arab-Zionist conflict. It is a solidarity based on joint action for the sake of liberating the occupied Arab territories, regaining the usurped rights — especially the Palestinian Arab people's right to return, to self-determination, and to establish their independent state on their land — and confronting imperialist-Zionist plans in the Arab region. As for the solidarity propagated by some people to place the Arabs in the U.S. camp, facilitate the liquidation of the Palestine question, entrench aggression, and facilitate the achievement of Zionist ambitions, we will not support it at all.

Lebanese Party Leaders Attend Damascus Meeting

JN081356 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpt] A meeting was held today in the office of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] in Damascus. It was attended by Walid Junblatt and Riyad Ra'd for the PSP; 'Asim Qansuh and 'Abd al-Amir 'Abbas for the Ba'th Party Organization in Lebanon; George Hawi and Nadim 'Abd al-Samad for the Lebanese Communist Party; 'Isam al-Mahayiri and In'am Ra'd for the Syrian Social Nationalist Party; Najah Qaz'un and 'Ali Bizzi for the Arab Democratic Party; and Deputy Najah Wakim.

During this meeting, the conferees discussed the political statement regarding the announcement of the formation of the Lebanese National Democratic Front. Representatives of the the Lebanese Socialist Union failed to attend this meeting for circumstances described as unavoidable. Following the 3 and 1/2 hours meeting, we learned from PSP sources that a final agreement was reached on the political statment regarding the declaration of the national Democratic Front. This announcement will take place at 1000 tomorrow at Walid Junblatt's residence in Beirut. The leaders of the Lebanese national parties expect to meet with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam later today.

Peres Continues U.S. Visit, Comments on Talks

TA091834 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1740 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Statement by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at a ceremony in Washington — live in English]

[Text] Thank you very much, Mr President. I want to thank the President of the United States for his understanding, his friendship, his hospitality. And, may I say, Mr President, that in our meetings the relations between the United States and America [as heard] have reached a new level of harmony and understanding which I am very grateful for.

I would like, from the outset, on behalf of all of the people of Israel, to thank the President, the Congress, and, first and foremost, the people of the United States, for the lasting friendship existing between our two peoples and countries.

Vice Premier Shamir and myself have had a series of most rewarding discussions with the President, vice president, the secretary of state, the secretary of defense, and their colleagues.

I found in the White House a true friend of Israel and I understand...[Peres changes thought] who understands her problems and dilemmas, aware of her difficulties, and closely follows her efforts to face them.

I'm grateful to the President for his warm and detailed statement and consider it an important contribution to the process of rebuilding the Israeli economy. Equally significant is my hope that the United States will continue to play an important role in reducing tension in our region and revitalizing the peace process.

I detailed to the President the position of our government of national unity on a wide range of issues, in the political, security, and economic areas. The government of national unity was formed in the united city of Jerusalem in the spirit and the words of Prophet Yehezqe'el [Ezekiel], who said: And I shall give them an undivided heart and a new spirit. Despite the differences between the parties of this government, we are all united in our thankfulness and confidence in the United States of America.

We are all united in our desire for peace. We are all united in the desire to bring our boys back from Lebanon, provided that the security of the northern part of Israel will be guaranteed. We are determined to tackle our economic difficulties head on.

Mr President, our land is not a land for skeptics, but a cradle for believers, and this is more important than any passing economic difficulty. While we certainly bear the primary responsibility for dealing with this problem, and we have demonstrated our resolve with regard to which, nevertheless the support of the President, the United States Government, and the American people, is a sort of strength and inspiration to all of us.

Again, Mr President, I thank you from the depths of my heart for your understanding, friendship, and support in the long and short range of the destinies of Israel.

'Almost' All Requests Granted

TA092043 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said the U.S. Administration has agreed to almost all of Israel's economic requests. He refused to mention sums of money, but pointed out several matters which, in his opinion, are an achievement. The President specifically promised to give Israel financial support, should it have liquidity problems; to increase aid to Israel over the next few years; to increase Israel's exports to the United States; and to help develop high-technology industry. For this purpose, a committee has been established to formulate recommendations. On the issue of a free trade zone, it has been agreed that the negotiations between Israel and the United States will be concluded within a month. Our correspondent reports that the prime minister invited President Reagan to visit Israel. He said that President Reagan responded warmly, but no date was set.

Extra $1.5 Billion Possible

TA100603 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Out correspondent in Washington has learned that in this fiscal year Israel may receive an additional $1.5 billion in aid, in addition to the amount already promised to Israel by the U.S. Administration. Our correspondent has learned that the additional sum has been divided into two parts. One part will be in the form of investment in new Israeli industrial plants. For this purpose a joint U.S.-Israeli committee has been established, and it may submit its conclusions to Congress as early as 3 months from now. The second part of the additional aid amounts to some $100 million and may be given to Israel by means which do not require congressional approval.

Our correspondent has also learned that negotiations on the free trade zone will be concluded within 1 month. Sources in the Israeli delegation believe that the most important achievement is the public promise by the U.S. President that the U.S. Administration will help Israel's economy and will inject dollars in case of further depletion of Israel's foreign currency reserves.

On Aid, Withdrawal, Jordan

TA100822 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Interview with Shim'on Peres following his meeting with President Reagan, on the White House lawn on 9 October by United States correspondent Razi Barqay — recorded]

[Text] [Barqay] Mr Prime Minister, what do you consider the main achievement of your visit?

[Peres] We have been promised help during the transition period to rehabilitate our economy. We have been promised that Israel's economy will be put on its feet and further developed by means of constructive cooperation. I think that almost all our requests have been met, and the President's statement was even more positive than expected. I do not want to mention figures, but from a practical point of view we have gained in all respects. We have submitted our security plan and our economic plan and have not met any pressure to cut our budget further. Our measures have been met with understanding. The President's statement also reflects confidence in our economy, both in what we have done and in what we have yet to do. This, of course, does not lessen the duties awaiting us at home. I, myself, know that we have to take several difficult steps, but I believe with all my heart that it is possible to overcome this and return to an economy of growth and renewal.

[Barqay] Have you asked for emergency aid?

[Peres] I do not want to discuss details.

[Barqay] Without mentioning figures, perhaps we could discuss this in principle. Is there a U.S. promise to enhance financial aid to Israel in the next few years, both in the civilian and in the military fields?

[Peres] Without going into details, in principle the answer is yes. I also asked for more work for the Israeli market, more orders from the United States, more opportunities to supply Israeli goods both to the U.S. Army and to the U.S. market.

[Barqay] As far as Lebanon is concerned, do you see a breakthrough?

[Peres] I see an understanding between us. I think that we should deal with this issue with restraint and maintain a low profile. I do not think I can say any more. After all, we see what has to be done.

[Barqay] U.S. officials told us they hear new tunes being sung in Damascus. What is the truth in this information?

[Peres] It is not a question of suddenly discovering that Damascus has a talent for singing. I think that Damascus has a genuine interest in seeing to its own security and position. They are not doing us any favors. We do not depend on them, and there are steps we can take without depending on anyone else. Furthermore, the Syrians will have to decide, without playing around too much, what they need and what they do not need.

[Barqay] Mr Peres, have we given up our demand for a written agreement, are we ready to satisfy ourselves with an oral understanding with Syria, and is it not important for us that the Syrian Army remains where it is today?

[Peres] We have never asked for a written agreement between us and the Syrians. Most agreements and understandings with the Syrians were unwritten. We have not made our withdrawal conditional on a Syrian withdrawal from its current positions.

[Barqay] I understand that the President raised the Reagan plan. Do you see a chance of a breakthrough on the eastern front, remembering that at this very moment President Mubarak is talking with King Husayn in Amman?

[Peres] The Reagan plan is not dead but, on the other hand, has not become an operative plan. We have not received any request to refer to it in a concrete manner at this time, and I am doubtful that we will receive such a request in the next few days. As for a breakthrough, I think that if Jordan takes its own interests to heart, there may be a chance. We will continue to propose to the Jordanians that we resolve our mutual controversies in direct, serious negotiations.

[Barqay] Do you think the Mubarak-Husayn meeting is positive?

[Peres] I believe so. It shows that despite the fact that Egypt maintains peace with Israel — and despite all the criticism from our side — Jordan has recognized Egypt as it is now — that is, an Egypt which has an Israeli Embassy.

[Barqay] Thank you, Mr Peres.

Shamir Returns, Holds News Conference

TA101149 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1057 GMT 10 Oct 84

[News conference by Alternate Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir at Ben-Gurion airport upon his return from the United States —live]

[Text] Good afternoon to all of you. I have just returned from a rather long visit to the United States —17 days, the larger part of which, approximately 14 or 15 days, was devoted to my visit to the UN General Assembly. This provided an excellent opportunity to hold meetings with many foreign ministers from different parts of the world.

I met with approximately 35 foreign ministers. One should especially note my meetings with the representatives from Eastern Europe, from countries with which as you know we have no relations; with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, and the Polish Foreign Minister Olszowski, with the Egyptian foreign ministers —whom we had not seen for a long time, more than 2 years. I also held meetings with representatives and foreign ministers of Third World countries with which we have no normal ties. I met quite a few of them, and they expressed their desire and interest in renewing ties with Israel. We also naturally met with the U.S. secretary of state, with the foreign ministers of the European and Latin American countries, and we renewed our contacts, exchanged views, and found it beneficial to once again realize during all those meetings within the UN framework that Israel's standing has risen in the past few years. There is now greater consideration of it, greater interest in it, and greater respect is being shown to it.

The establishment of the national unity government was a subject in which people from all over the world showed interest, and there was not a single meeting in which I was not asked about how the government was formed, on the chances for it to function properly, and was told in return how things were given such broad and detailed coverage in even the remotest countries.

After I ended my visit to the UN General Assembly — which still involved many meetings with the U.S. media in which I had to explain Israel's positions —I went to Washington together with Prime Minister Peres and participated in 2 days of talks — on Monday and Tuesday —with U.S. Administration leaders:

the secretary of state, the U.S. President, and their aides. These were 2 days in which there was very intensive activity, and extremely interesting conversations were held on all issues relating to Israeli-U.S. relations. At the center of the talks were Israel's economic woes and the degree of aid the United States can or should provide Israel in times of distress. Not all the details were finalized and fully worked out during those 2 days, and there will be a follow-up to all these efforts. Nonetheless, right now it is possible to say, as an interim summary, that the United States evinced great readiness to come to Israel's aid in solving its economic problems, with the clear assumption that Israel will do everything it must to overcome the difficulties that have been created over the years.

A decision was made on short- and long-term aid. In the short-term, the United States expressed its willingness to stand by Israel's side if outstanding difficulties should arise in the next few months. The precise sums have not yet been finalized, but the sources for the money were named. The details have yet to be worked out, so that this readiness will find its expression if and when necessary. As for long-term aid, the United States — rather, the U.S. President — demonstrated great interest in helping Israel increase its production and export capability by contracting resources for the establishment of industries that will enhance Israel's exports for the next few years, by dimensions that will answer our problems and possibly even close the gap between our imports and exports —which in fact would solve the main malfunction which periodically causes crises here.

The economic issues will be discussed even further and will involve exchanges of delegations. You also must have heard about the establishment of the special joint group that includes U.S. economists — some of whom are civil servants and others are independent, free-lance economists — together with Israeli economists representing both the government and the private business sector, and which might even include congressmen and Knesset members. This group's job will be to work out the long-term framework and plan to advance Israel's economy in the direction of developed technology and an ever-growing production and export capacity. In addition to these issues, naturally other topical matters also were broached: the problem of Lebanon; the problem of obtaining adequate security arrangements for the border shared by Lebanon and Israel that will allow the IDF to withdraw from Lebanon; the problem of relations with Egypt; the peace process; and so forth. Instead of going into detail, I would like to ask you to present your questions on all the subjects I have mentioned.

[IDF Radio correspondent Ilana Dayan] Mr Shamir, could you comment on the remarks made by Shim'on Peres in a press interview yesterday immediately after his meeting with President Reagan? According to Peres' declaration, the government will decide on a unilateral Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon within 3 weeks.

[Shamir] I did not hear this declaration. I cannot exactly confirm the date, but Mr Peres may have a concrete proposal. In any event, many discussions have been held about the possibility that the United States may participate in the negotiations which would enable an IDF withdrawal from Lebanon. The United States has not yet decided on direct participation in these negotiations because it believes there are not as yet sufficient conditions for accelerated negotiations which could produce immediate results.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Foreign Minister, was immediate aid to the tune of $1.2 billion approved in the meetings you and the prime minister held with President Reagan?

[Shamir] The sum of $1.2 billion has already been approved by Congress as economic aid and will be transferred to Israel at once, rather than in several installments during one year, as has been the case to date.

[Unidentified correspondent] Was Israel asked to effect further budget cuts or to impose additional taxes on the public in order to heal its economy as a condition for receiving further aid?

[Shamir] One cannot talk about demands. Rather, in talks with U.S. economists, the latter indicated all the measures they think should be adopted by Israel to overcome its economic difficulties. Nobody tried to present us with any conditions or force solutions on Israel. On the contrary, they greatly appreciated the steps taken so far out of their clear understanding that further measures called for by the situation will be taken.

[Unidentified correspondent] Sir, you conferred with foreign ministers from Eastern Europe and Africa at the UN General Assembly. Is there a chance for resuming diplomatic relations with these countries?

[Shamir] I would say that chances exist, particularly in everything pertaining to the African countries. The representatives of all the countries I met with expressed great willingness to tighten relations with Israel, but we did not decide on a date for the formal resumption of relations. In this framework, I also met with the Spanish foreign minister, who told me that there is a decision in principle by the Spanish Government to establish relations with us. However, the appropriate time has not yet been set.

[Ilana Dayan] Mr Foreign Minister, concerning your meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko: What was your impression of his remarks during the meeting and of the willingness and desire of the Soviet Union to take part in the political process in the Middle East?

[Shamir] Evidently, the Soviet Union is very interested in taking part in all the political processes in the Middle East. The Soviets would like to do this by means of the proposal made at the time by Brezhnev and which they are still insisting upon, namely, summoning an international conference for the sake of peace in the Middle East with the participation of the Soviet Union, the United States, the Arab countries, Israel, the PLO, and perhaps other elements. We do not believe in the effectiveness of such a conference. I explained our position that such a conference would not bring about any peaceful solutions but would rather become a stage for anti-Israeli propaganda. Instead of easing relations, such a conference would create more tension.

Of course, the talk with Gromyko dealt with the entire situation in the Middle East as well as with relations between the Soviet Union and the Jewish people, in particular.

[Ilana Dayan] Did you exact any promise from him or did you accomplish anything regarding the condition of Soviet Jewry?

[Shamir] I did not receive any promises from him. This was not the purpose of our talk. However, I gather that he understood our demands. He listened to our explanations and he is now better acquainted with the issues which may oblige the Soviet Union to change its attitude. I hope that the remarks made during the meeting will ultimately have a positive effect.

[Unidentified correspondent] What was agreed on the question of the free trade zone?

[Shamir] The agreement on the establishment of a free trade zone is almost complete. As is known, Congress has absolutely approved it. A final vote is now required and this will probably take place in the next few days. The possibility for doing this yesterday existed but there was simply no time to complete the formalities. However, it may be noted that we will sign the agreement on the establishment of a free trade zone with the United States within 30 days. It should be pointed out that a decision on this agreement was made approximately 1 year ago during the visit Defense Minister Moshe Arens and I conducted in the United States last November. In a series of talks with the U.S. Administration, we decided on two issues: on the establishment of a free trade zone and on the establishment of military-political teams to enhance strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel. Both these decisions made last November are gradually being implemented.

[Unidentified correspondent] According to reports, Israel undertook to effect a policy of extensive liberalization in the territories involving the establishment of a new university and the reopening of existing ones, lifting the ban on books which have so far been prohibited, the establishment of a bank, and other issues. How does this comply with the policy of the national unity government?

[Shamir] Israel did not undertake anything. Nobody asked any commitment from us. However, in the talks, Prime Minister Peres told his U.S. interlocutors that the Israeli Government is inclined to effect several measures aimed at easing conditions in Judaea and Samaria. In the opinion of the Israeli Government, these measures would not increase the influence of subversive and dangerous elements and would not change the status quo. [Shamir proceeds to answer questions in English and live transmission ends]

Chief of Intelligence Grants Interview

TA051450 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
5 Oct 84 pp 6,7

[Interview with Chief of Intelligence Major General Ehud Baraq by Alex Fishman — place and date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: There are indications that both Syria and Israel are willing to negotiate about Lebanon. Do you think that Syria is interested in an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, and do you think that the concept of the "red lines" of 1976 today is acceptable to the Syrians?

Answer: I believe that the Syrians are interested in an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon without a political gain. In their opinion, such a withdrawal would complete the achievements they have scored since the crisis point in mid-June 1982. Over the last 1 and 1/2 year, they have obtained the withdrawal of the multinational forces, the annulment of the 17 May agreement and the establishment of a pro-Syrian government. They have not yet obtained Israel's withdrawal, and I believe they have an interest in it.

Concerning the assumption that Syria enjoys Israel's stay in Lebanon, there are two aspects to this. On one hand, there are the continuous attacks against the IDF in Lebanon, and the burden and erosion resulting from it work in Syria's favor. On the other hand, the IDF presence in the proximity of Damascus is very uncomfortable for the Syrians from the military aspect. I think that they understand this fact and therefore they are working for our withdrawal from the whole of Lebanon.

As for "red lines," this is mainly a hypothetical question, as today's situation does not resemble that of 1976. The question should be whether it is possible to come to some kind of understanding with the Syrians in view of the situation in Lebanon. It is very hard to answer this question. For the present we should wait and see.

Question: What do the Syrians need, in your opinion, to reach a strategic balance with Israel?

Answer: As I understand the Syrian conception, the strategic balance consists of two components: the first is a military build-up of their forces so they can compete with the IDF without being defeated in a relatively short time. I believe they have not yet completed this procedure and are still strengthening their forces quantitatively and qualitatively.

The second conception is their ability to hit Israel deep in its territory, at its weak points. The components of this concept include a surface-to-surface missile deployment with ranges that already cover most of Israel's territory. This deployment significantly improved in terms of precision when the SS-21 missiles were received, which are relatively precise weapons.

The second component is the deployment of coastal missiles [tiley hof-yam].

The third component is the SA-5 missile deployment, which enables them to hit air targets all over northern Israel. This deployment is still in Russian hands, but sooner or later it will pass to Syrian hands.

The way in which this technical capacity will be utilized will be seen only in the future. For the Syrians, these weapons represent the ability to hit targets deep inside Israel or along its coast. When this ability has sufficiently developed, it will contribute to Syria's feeling of security.

I think it must be understood that Syria's aspiration for a strategic balance does not mean that they want to develop their ability to conquer 'Afula or Haifa. I believe they understand very well the comprehensive balance of power between them and the

IDF, and what they are actually striving for is to have the ability to prevent a defeat. In this context they hope to obtain a strategic position for maneuverability, including political maneuvering.

Question: How, then, should we understand the latest blatant statements by Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas in the German press concerning the strength of the Syrian Army?

Answer: Talas' statements should be considered with caution. He did not say: We will defeat Israel. He said: 'The only way to deal with Israel is to dictate a solution from a position of power.' A position of power does not necessarily mean the successful outcome of an act of aggression. In their opinion, a position of power means that it would be impossible to defeat them and that a clash with them would not be decisive for either of the parties.

Question: Talas contends that the Syrians can obtain means of warfare of which we are not aware. Is he referring to the same components of power you have just mentioned?

Answer: I believe so. They may improve their weapons deployment in the future, and the Russians may be willing to supply them with more advanced weapons in the years to come. For the moment I think that he is referring to the ability I mentioned.

Question: The new defense minsiter views Syria as the most important security problem for Israel. Do you think that we should expect hostilities with Syria in the next year? Is it possible to assess this?

Answer: It is possible to assess a situation, but not to guarantee that the situation develops according to the assessment. I think that because of the fact that Syria understands the balance of power, it will not initiate a comprehensive war in the next few months. I do not say in the coming year, for I do not know what will happen after the winter. This does not mean that the situation may not deteriorate because of Syria's political trend toward brinkmanship. The danger of deterioration is always lurking in the Middle East.

Question: One of the many reasons why the IDF should not withdraw from Lebanon right now, is that we, so to say, have passed the critical point in the Shi'ite problem. The hatred of Israel is so deeply rooted that Shi'ite terrorists may cross the Israeli-Lebanese border.

Answer: There is a steady increase in the weight of Shi'ite terrorism in the attacks against the IDF. I think that 80 percent of the attacks against the IDF are perpetrated by Shi'ites, most of which belong to the Amal movement. I think that this symptom, which is mainly caused by our very presence in Lebanon, will continue. The friction with the population causes hostility and forms a fruitful source for the willingness of the people to take part in attacks.

On the other hand, it must be understood that our activity in southern Lebanon is not the only reason for the Shi'ite hostility. The Shi'ite revival as an ethnic group in Lebanon may have come about against the background of the events in Iran even without any link to us or our actions in Lebanon. However, the main component of the Shi'ite activity against us is, nevertheless, linked with our presence in southern Lebanon.

Question: What is, in your opinion, preferable for Israel: a shattered PLO which is not capable of any political initiative, or a united, independent PLO?

Answer: I cannot simply answer the question which kind of PLO is preferable. I can add the following remark to the question: an independent, but a shattered and weak PLO is also a possibility. If I am to point out which possibility is the best for us, the answer depends on the viewpoint. What is the best way for us to cope with the entire Palestinian problem? I do not want and cannot answer this question in my competency.

As far as the situation of the PLO is concerned, as a result of the war the organization is now going through the deepest crisis it has ever been through over the last 10 years. 'Arafat is now in a very weak position in the PLO and in the Fatah itself. The PLO is engaged in internal disputes. They have not succeeded in convening the PNC for months, and it is not certain that it will convene in the weeks to come. The majority of the ethnic groups in Lebanon really object to the return of the PLO with the status it had prior to the war.

Question: Is the suppression of the PLO a symptom that will persist?

Answer: I think that 'Arafat is trying to strengthen his personal status as a key figure in the PLO and in the Fatah, which was injured following the defection of those who opposed him and because of the overt Syrian hostility toward 'Arafat and his leadership.

Moreover, 'Arafat is trying to preserve — in the eyes of the Arab leaders — the PLO as the exclusive legitimate representative of the Palestinians. This is necessary to prevent what 'Arafat considers as a possible threat — the demand to see the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, with some sort of connection to the Hashemite Kingdom, as the actual representatives of the Palestinian problem. In this situation 'Arafat wants to prove that he and the Palestinian body which he represents have the right to make independent decisions, as opposed to the attempts, mainly Syrian ones, to make him act according to Syria's wish.

Despite the failure of Syria's attempt in this aspect, and despite the fact that Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] and his goons proved to be a weak organization, almost all organizations have to prove that they have not been contaminated by the bacteria of a political alternative, and they are continuing their military activities against the State of Israel. Due to strenuous efforts by security elements involved, a considerable part of these activities have been foiled. However, they still want to continue their attacks.

Question: Is the capture of the boat near the Al-Awwali River 2 weeks ago an example?

Answer: Yes, it is an example of a successfully foiled attack. Subsequent debriefings showed that this could have led to a massacre or to an attack to blackmail Israel. As a nation we need a great deal of forebearance and alertness to foil attacks, although we know that some of them will nevertheless be successful and we will have to cope with their results.

It should be noted that even after the evacuation of Beirut 2 years ago several hundred terrorists stayed behind as a secret infrastructure. Other terrorists have since then returned to Beirut. Our estimates are that approximately 2,000 terrorists are currently in the city, some of them under cover and others within the Palestinian camps and population centers. I would say that this is a semi-overt presence. They are not walking around with weapons, there are no roadblocks at the entrances to the camps, and they do not advertise or maintain offices. However, it is our assessment that they are not hiding inside the camps. Some attacks are initiated by terrorists — not only Shi‘ites — in the Beirut area. Nevertheless, the Peace for Galilee operation scored a definite and realizable achievement as far as terrorist activites from Lebanon are concerned.

Question: Does the participation of the young French woman in the terrorist squad that was killed near the Al-Awwali River show that the Fatah is continuing its contacts with terrorist organizations in Europe?

Answer: The identity of the French woman is still being investigated. However, the PLO's relations with foreign elements continue and I believe that attempts to carry out attacks overseas will also continue.

Question: Foreign publications such as *MILITARY REVIEW* which analyzed the IDF's moves in Lebanon argued that the IDF did not implement a war doctrine suitable to the terrain conditions in Lebanon. As an afterthought, the impression received is that on the eve of the war, that section of the Intelligence Branch that deals with Lebanon was not particularly developed.

Answer: I did not read the article and I therefore can not comment on it. We had some tortuous bottlenecks in transferring timely intelligence data to those needing it and we actively tried to overcome the problems that arose. There was also another problem, that of making sure that information possessed by somebody in Israel and needed by another element involved in the fighting should get to the latter on time. In my opinion, there were no problems regarding our acquaintance with the terrain conditions in Lebanon, or the warfare doctrines of the Syrians and the terrorists.

I was not part of the Intelligence Branch at that time. However, I must say in favor of my predecessors that they fed the entire apparatus with realistic and sober assessments about the situation in Lebanon.

Question: Do you still adhere to your version about the aim of Egypt to arm itself excessively, as you presented it during Intelligence Corps day several months ago?

Answer: In my opinion I presented the facts very accurately. In some of the newspapers they were also accurately published. I said that Egypt adheres to the Camp David accords and that according to our assessment it will continue to do so. However, Egypt sees itself as a regional power focus, and it understands that this claim must be buttressed with power. Therefore, as part of its awareness that it cannot control every eventuality and does not know what will happen — it builds up its army.

Question: In the wake of talks about inviting Husayn to the negotiating table, is there any hint from Jordan about the possibility that Husayn will come here?

Answer: In my opinion, to date it has not been possible to find the formula which would fulfill the minimum demanded by Husayn along with the maximum that any Israeli policy could allow itself. However, life is dynamic and I would not deduce from the present situation that there is absolutely no possibility for finding a common denominator in the future. I believe that until after the U.S. election no real progress is to be expected. Even after the election we must differentiate between an arrangement and mere contacts. The chances for an arrangement look dim today. The chances are better of finding common contact points which would justify some dialogue, even though I am wary of talking about it in too certain terms.

Question: In the Agranat Commission [set up to investigate the Yom Kippur war] report, there was a clause which said that research officers in intelligence 'did not know how much dust is raised by an enemy division...' Has this problem been solved?

Answer: In the last few years we have been trying to combine the training of Intelligence Corps officers in such a way that the best field men will gain research experience in order to allow for mutual feedback. This also refers to the remark in the Agranat Report, which I was not aware of.

Question: Is there no room to think about transferring intelligence to the responsibility of the Ground Forces Command?

Answer: In my opinion there are elements which can and should be transferred to the Ground Forces Command. This is especially true of the intelligence branch that deals with subjects directly related to the operation of weapons systems used by the Ground Forces Command. Contrary to this, because intelligence is not limited to a certain level or to certain echelons, the broad view of operating the forces should be navigated by the intelligence corps. Some of the essential intelligence information supplied to the ground formations originates in agencies directed and coordinated by the General Staff. The information must flow downwards in open channels, as far as possible, unobstructed by any organizational blockages. It is obvious that the navigation of the whole system by the Intelligence Corps has to be done through dialogue with all the consumers of the establishment.

Levi Interviewed on IDF Role in Lebanon

TA071044 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Interview with Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi by Moshe Shlonsky — date and place not given; videotaped]

[Excerpt] [Shlonsky] Mr Chief of Staff, good evening.

[Levi] Good evening. I hope it will be a happy new year for us all.

[Shlonsky] Recently we have heard tough criticism, both in the United States and in Israel, about the IDF's performance during the Lebanese war. In retrospect, do you believe that the IDF conducted a successful military operation in the Peace for Galilee campaign?

[Levi] When we analyze a military operation, we must examine both the military and political aspects of the operation. I would not say that the test we underwent during the Peace for Galilee war was free of constrictions. We must mention the constrictions of a war against terrorists amid a civilian population; you cannot use military force in the correct way, particularly in view of the constrictions we put on ourselves. A second constriction was the war against a large Syrian military force, a war which was limited in space and in time. The problem in learning the lessons from such a war is not how it could have been fought more successfully, but rather how to learn the lessons in order to fight future wars more successfully. The wars of the future must be exmained according to a different scenario, according to different weapon systems, and also according to the areas in which they will be fought.

[Shlonsky] At present there is some momentum about a possible arrangement with Syria. If this arrangement fails, however, do you see any possibility of a different IDF deployment in the two sectors, the eastern sector and, in particular, the western sector?

[Levi] There is no goal or mission for which a number of alternative plans cannot be drawn up, each of them answering the requirements with a different combination of advantages and drawbacks. The process, as you also noted, is one of attempting to reach a security arrangement — even if on the political level, but nevertheless a security arrangement — the aim of which is to minimize the IDF's activity in regard to routine security. No arrangement can remove the IDF from responsibility for security. Between such an arrangement and direct military involvement on our part there is a whole range of possibilities, in regard to both territory and the troops which will be deployed to attain our objective.

[Shlonsky] Assuming that we do not succeed in attaining a military-political arrangement with Syria over the Lebanese issue, will you recommend changing the IDF's deployment in Lebanon?

[Levi] We want to give an answer to cover future situations. When you talk about failing to make an arrangement, the question is what arrangement, what understanding, in which sector. I think we must differentiate between two basic sectors: In the eastern sector our basic problem is the Syrian Army, which must receive an appropriate answer, and our presence in the area constitutes considerable pressure on the Syrians. Here, parenthetically, I would remind everyone that we face difficulties — and I am glad that we can talk about the difficulties; I would not want a situation in which we could not talk about them, we sometimes have the wrong impression that others have no problems, only because they do not express them, certainly not in public. I assume they too have problems.

[Shlonsky] You differentiate between the eastern and western sectors. Does this mean that deployment in the two sectors may be different?

[Levi] This is certainly possible. I said earlier that the deployment and size of forces are variables which we can juggle according to circumstances and decisions. Of course, this issue is in principle subject to our reassessment of the situation. I do not want to appear to be avoiding an assessment. However, a correct assessment must address the question of a possible security arrangement. According to the answer to this question, various deployments can be suggested which would, in my opinion, respond to the basic problem. My opinion is known that the answer we are talking about will not guarantee that there will be no attacks or that full-proof security will prevail. This is not attainable in other areas, either.

[Shlonsky] Last year great effort was made to develop the army of southern Lebanon. Do you believe this army is capable of replacing the IDF, and if so, when?

[Levi] I could give you a very extensive lecture about our problems in Lebanon, but I would say that basically they stem from the fact that there is no capable Lebanese body. I have no doubt that the various communities and the Lebanese Administration would basically like to control the southern area and not allow terrorist activity because it is disastrous. I am sorry to say that this has been the case in Lebanon for many years. Since there is no such body, other bodies must be found. One of the bodies which I think stands in the forefront in its ability to achieve this security, under certain conditions, is the army of southern Lebanon.

[Shlonsky] In the absence of an arrangement, no one can say when this army will be able to stand on its own feet without the IDF.

[Levi] It already stands on its own in various parts of the area in which the IDF is deployed, and in my view it is successful. Certainly, mishaps such as the serious incident in Suhmur receive very extensive coverage. I agree with the concern which must be raised following such an event. However, we are certainly satisfied with its performance. Remember, we are talking about a performance while the IDF is still deployed in southern Lebanon; this does not provide an accurate picture of how it will act when the IDF is not in the area. This brings us back to the nature of the arrangements, the understandings, and legitimacy which will serve as a real test of its capability. It is not possible to test it without regard for the specific conditions.

Notes West Bank Objectives

TA100923 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 10 Oct 84 p 1

[Yona Kohen report]

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi briefed the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee yesterday, and said: I regard securing the life and well-being of the people who travel along the Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza District roads an important and central objective, and we will do everything to enable the Army to protect the residents from stone throwing and other similar actions that jeopardize human life.

The issue was broached by Rabbi Hayim Druckman, who described the danger to travelers along the Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza roads, particularly in the proximity of refugee camps, adding that the situation also endangers the lives of the local inhabitants. He noted that firm action must be taken to put an end to such incidents.

Jacques Amir of the Alignment and Yosi Sarid of the Citizens Rights Movement supported this approach, which demands action to stop these stone throwing incidents and to guarantee the well-being and safety of all the residents.

As for Lebanon, the chief of staff said that the goal is safety for the Galilee through minimal involvement and a minimal economic burden. Replying to remarks by Sarid and Shevah Weiss, who demanded the withdrawal of the IDF from Lebanon as soon as possible, the chief of staff said that this should not be done in a hurry, or under the assumption that we will be able to assess the outcome of our move after we leave Lebanon.

Asked about the role of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] in guaranteeing security in the region, the chief of staff said that although we have no historic commitment to the ASL and we only want to find a force in southern Lebanon that will prevent terrorist activity there, we still regard the ASL as a security element and an important step in the right direction.

Committee Chairman Abba Eban urged that the trend evinced by some government members to strive to reach an agreement with the Syrians on southern Lebanon should be encouraged, as the case of the Golan Heights has proved that although it is initially difficult to reach an agreement with the Syrians, they later honor and abide by the agreement.

Sarid asked about the investigation into the killing of a terrorist caught during a terrorist attempt in Jerusalem [this action was assumed to have been done in breach of IDF regulations], the chief of staff answered that the matter is still under investigation, but that the investigation will be concluded at the end of the month. At this point, the chief of staff disclosed that he had recently met with three Israeli officers serving abroad, and had obtained further details from them.

Sarid added that he believes the commander of the ASL has no intention of trying those who had killed the people responsible for the murder [at Suhmur]. The chief of staff replied that at the moment there are some legal problems regarding a trial and that the moment the legal obstacle is overcome, the people responsible for the deed will be duly tried.

Eban Urges 'Understanding' With Syria on Lebanon

TA091335 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee Chairman Abba Eban has urged the government to come to an understanding with Syria even without a signature ceremony. He said that past experience has shown that it is impossible to reach a solution in Lebanon without Syria, and even if it is difficult to come to an agreement with Damascus, as soon as an agreement is reached, it lasts.

Lubrani: Withdrawal Requires Lahd Army Presence

TA071745 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Uri Lubrani, the coordinator of government activities in Lebanon, has said that any agreement on an IDF withdrawal from Lebanon must require the continued presence of the army of southern Lebanon in the area as a main component of that agreement. He added that Israel regards that army as an essential element in all future security arrangements.

U.S. for Breakup of Lahd Army

TA090950 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 9 Oct 84 p 2

[Gay Bekhor report]

[Excerpt] U.S. Administration leaders yesterday made it plain to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres that if he wants to get the IDF out of Lebanon he should immediately disband the army of southern Lebanon, commanded by General Antoine Lahd. This was stated last night by Arab sources in Washington following talks with U.S. State Department officials.

It has transpired that U.S. special envoy Richard Murphy, who has recently been conducting exploratory political contacts in the Middle East, arrived at the conclusion that the army of southern Lebanon currently constitutes the only obstacle to an IDF pull out, as both Syria and Lebanon are firmly opposed to its existence and presence. Therefore, if the army of southern Lebanon is disbanded, Syria and Lebanon will accept the U.S. withdrawal plan and will agree to security arrangements along the Israeli border. These arrangements would be based on the offical Lebanese Army and, in particular, on reinforced UNIFIL troops.

Meanwhile, initial details have been learned about the withdrawal plan Peres took along with him to the United States. The plan includes two withdrawal phases: 1) The area down to the Al-Litani River which will be taken over by UNIFIL troops; and 2) The area down to the international border which will be taken over by units of Gen Lahd's army of southern Lebanon and several token UN troops.

IDF Prepares for Winter in South Lebanon

TA100831 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The maintenance officer of the Northern Command said that the news of a possible withdrawal has had no effect whatsoever on the IDF's preparations for a third winter in Lebanon. However, our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that unlike previous years, this year the IDF will not erect new buildings or buy new equipment. The equipment already in stock was checked and prepared for further use.

Foreign Ministry Fears Tough Egyptian Policy

TA091336 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1244 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has protested the statements by Mubarak's aide, Usamah al-Baz. In a statement to foreign correspondents the Ministry spokesman said that Usamah al-Baz violated the peace agreement between Israel and Egypt when he said that Israel poses a threat to world peace. In a conversation with foreign correspondents the spokesman said that according to the Camp David accords, the two sides had agreed to refrain from mutual hostile propaganda. Senior officials voiced their fear that Egypt might adopt a tough policy in the future in order to improve its relations with the Arab world.

'Grave' Reaction Likely

TA091614 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi has said Israel will react gravely to Egypt's political aggression. He said the Cabinet would discuss this issue when the prime minister returns from the United States. David Levi was speaking in Netanya at a memorial ceremony for people killed in the Yom Kippur war.

Arabic Broadcast on Mubarak's Visit to Jordan

JN091633 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1435 GMT 9 Oct 84

["Today's Comment"]

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's visit to Jordan today comes a few days after King Husayn's decision to resume full relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt. Therefore, this visit is considered a natural outcome of the new positive developments in relations between the two countries. Although this visit is a natural move in light of the new circumstances we just mentioned, the Egyptian president's sudden visit has its own causes and is significant for both Egypt and Jordan, despite the fact that the exchange of visits by heads of state has become a familiar phenomenon in our age. Jordan's decision to resume relations and end the boycott imposed on Egypt during the 1979 Baghdad summit conference has been received with respect and appreciation in Egypt. It also reflects positively on the various popular and official circles.

There is no doubt that President Mubarak's visit has come to express Egypt's appreciation of the Jordanian step. However, such a visit does not usually take place for that reason or for holding discussion on bilateral relations. Such high-level talks under the current circumstances will certainly deal with the developments in the region and the possible future peace moves, especially since Jordan is expected to play a significant role in the negotiations for a peaceful settlement. Israel, which is concerned with promoting the concept of peace in the region, hopes, like any other peace-lover, that the Jordanian-Egyptian rapprochement will further strengthen the peace march and enable it to confront the conspiratorial activities and flagrant threats from the rejectionists and those who take negative stands.

Meanwhile, we have to point out some negative statements and behavior by some sides in Egypt which should have been much more enlightened and responsible. These statements and this behavior contradict the peaceful objectives that the Egyptian leadership and people adopt as a firm strategy and a higher national interst. They not only undermine those people's short-term interests and objectives, but also encourage the sides that are hostile to peace and will serve the extremist and rejectionist elements who are hostile to Egypt. The current circumstances, when serious efforts are being exerted to create an appropriate atmosphere to give new momentum to the peace march, make it incumbent on every official to adhere to the original objectives and to be more careful, accurate, and vigilant.

Arens Receives Argentine Parliamentarians

TA081822 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Moshe Arens met today with two visiting members of the Argentine Parliament. They are the first members of parliament from Argentina to visit Israel since the restoration of democracy in that country. Both sides expressed the hope the visit will strengthen ties between Israel and Argentina.

Fabius Invites Peres for Official Visit

TA091118 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius invited Prime Minister Shim'on Peres for an official visit to France. This was learned by our correspondent in Paris, Rafi Matar. The Israeli Embassy confirms this report. So far there are no more details, and the date of the visit is also unknown.

Body of Female 'Terrorist' Returned to Lebanon

TA100957 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Oct 84 p 2

[Report by the military correspondent]

[Text] The body of the young French woman, (Francoise Castaman), who was killed when trying to stage a terrorist attack from the sea along with four other terrorists, was handed over to the International Red Cross in southern Lebanon yesterday morning and subsequently transferred to Beirut.

PLO Financial Crisis Forces Troop Reduction

TA101043 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 10 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] The PLO has been embroiled in a serious financial crisis, forcing it to make drastic cuts in the number of troops in the Palestine Liberation Army. This is according to a report in *BAMAHANE*, the IDF soldiers'journal, whose latest issue will appear the day after tomorrow.

According to knowledgeable sources in Beirut, the PLO's budget deficit this year has reached $30 million. It was accumulated as a result of the PLO's defeat in Lebanon, and especially because of the evacuation of the terrorists from Beirut in 1982 and from Tripoli in 1983.

Another source of financial difficulties is the substantial cut in the aid granted to the terrorists by the Arab oil-producing countries.

As a step toward alleviating the constraints, the PLO leadership was forced to renew the imposition of a monthly 5 percent levy on the income of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians living in the various Arab countries.

Exiled Al-Najah Rector Allowed To Return

TA091459 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1448 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Nabulus, 9 Oct (ITIM) — Munhas Salah, the rector of Al-Najah University in Nabulus, recently returned to his town from Jordan following nearly 2 years of exile.

The ITIM correspondent reports that today he expressed the hope that Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin would cancel the order closing the university.

As will be recalled, the university was closed after security forces found large quantities of seditious material there in an exhibition of Palestinian traditions put on by the students 3 months ago.

Briefs

Immigration, Absorption Ministry Appointment — Me'ir Shamir, who was the director of the Israel Land Administration, will be the new Immigration and Absorption Ministry Director General. This was learned by our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh. The acting director general, Efrayim Kohen, who is a TAMI party member, will probably leave the ministry. [Text] [*Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 9 Oct 84 TA*]

January-September Export Statistics — Israeli exports grew by 14 percent in the first 9 months of the year compared to the same period last year. Data published this morning by the Central Bureau of Statistics shows that industrial exports grew by 17 percent, and an increase was also registered in the exports of diamonds and agricultural produce. No change was registered in the September export statistics compared to the July and August average, but the export level over the past few months has been the highest. [Text] [*Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 8 Oct 84 TA*]

Rise in Imports — The drop in imports registered this year came to a halt during the third quarter of the year, according to import figures released by the Central Bureau of Statistics. According to the figures the monthly average of imports during the third quarter of the year, net of fuel, diamonds, ships and aircraft, was 5 per cent higher than the average for the first half of the year. As a result of this development, the previous fall in imports was erased. During the first nine months of 1984 the level of imports was almost similar to the one registered in the corresponding period last year. About $6.1 billion worth of merchandise was imported during January-September, as compared with $6.2 billion in the corresponding period of 1983. Imports totalled $625 million last month. 3 per cent less than in August but still about 20 per cent more than in September, 1983. [Excerpt] [*Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Oct 84 p 3 TA*]

ALGERIA

Remarks of Ponomarev on Leaving Algiers Reported

LD092001 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Boris Ponomarev, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the delegation accompanying him, left Algiers today after a 5-day official visit to Algeria. Mohammed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and officer in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, and members of the Algerian delegation which took part in the talks, as well as members of the Permanent Secretariat, were at Houari Boumediene International Airport to see him off.

Before his departure, Mr Ponomarev made a statement to APS in which he expressed satisfaction with the visit and its results. He explained that the two delegations dealt with relations between the two parties and two countries and ways of strengthening them at all levels. They also dealt with current major international issues. After denouncing the expansionist policy followed by the Zionist state and repeated attacks against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, Mr Ponomarev stressed the need to continue the action by peace-loving and freedom-loving forces for the purpose of finding a solution to the Middle East issue, at the same time expressing the readiness of the Soviet Union to take part in such action.

Cuban Official Concludes Trade Talks in Algiers

PM041529 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 28,29 Sep 84 p 4

[APS report: "Algeria-Cuba — Joint Committee Ends Its Meeting"]

[Text] Algiers — The fourth session of the Algerian-Cuban Joint Committee held in Algiers from 21 September, ended on 25 September 1984.

On that occasion Algerian and Cuban joint chairmen, Mohamed Aberkane, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Levi Farah Balmaseda, Cuban minister responsible for construction projects abroad, signed a document on actions to be carried out to develop cooperation between the two countries. For instance, the two delegations identified the different spheres of interest in this cooperation and decided on several measures with a view to developing it, notably in the spheres of health care, water resources, higher education, and youth and sports.

In the sphere of commercial relations they agreed to trade many products including sugar, coffee, cocoa butter, and cement on the Cuban side; and phosphates, zinc, cork, and hydrocarbons on the Algerian side. Contacts are at present being pursued with a view toward beginning implementation of these decisions. Both sides stressed the atmosphere of solidarity and fraternity prevailing during this meeting and felt in particular during the audience President Chadli Bendjedid granted the head of the Cuban delegation.

Both sides agree that Algerian-Cuban cooperation emerged stronger from this meeting in that the spheres it covers have been more accurately defined and the means clearly outlined in accordance with the two countries' capabilities.

Levi Farah Balmaseda left Algiers on Thursday. He was seen off by Mohamed Aberkane, accompanied by the two countries' ambassadors and officials from the foreign and commerce ministries.

SRV's Vo Van Kiet Arrives in Algiers

LD091004 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] A Vietnamese delegation headed by Vo Van Kiet, Politbureau member, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, arrived in Algiers yesterday evening on a few days' visit to our country. In a brief statement, he expressed pleasure at visiting Algeria for the first time, particularly since it is a friend of the Vietnamese people.

LIBYA

Reportage on Visit of Djibouti Foreign Minister

Moumin Meets With Al-Qadhdhafi

LD072257 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1645 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, yesterday received the Djibouti minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, His Excellency Moumin Bahdon Farah, in Tripoli. His Excellency Moumin Bahdon Farah delivered a message from President Hassan Gouled Aptidon to the Libyan leader on the problems and crises in the Arab world and the sad future of the Arab countries if steps for a common stand to protect and safeguard their sovereignty and existence were not taken. President Hassan Gouled Aptidon expressed the Republic of Djibouti's readiness to foster Arab unity and [words indistinct].

His Excellency Moumin Bahdon Farah will proceed to Paris for talks with the French minister delegate to the Ministry of External Relations for Cooperation and Development, Mr Christian Nucci.

Djibouti Foreign Minister Departs

LD072241 Tripoli JANA in English 1735 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Tripoli, Muharram 12, October 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The foreign minister of Djibouti, Moumin Farah, left Tripoli this afternoon ending a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah during which he handed the leader of the revolution a letter from President Hassan Gouled of Djibouti.

The Djibouti foreign minister made a statement to JANA correspondent here before leaving Tripoli International Airport in which he said that his visit to Jamahiriyah took up the discussion and study of means to promote the existing bilateral cooperation between the two sisterly countries as well as Arab and African issues of joint interest.

The Djibouti foreign minister also praised the Arab-African Union treaty established between Jamahiriyah and Morocco and said: The Arab destiny and the Arab and African objectives are one as long as the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine and the racist entity of South Africa are allied to control the Arab region and Africa.

Agreement Pursues Unified Policy

EA090412 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 0345 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] The Governments of Libya and the Republic of Djibouti signed an agreement in Tripoli yesterday under which the two countries will cooperate in the political, economic, cultural, and information sectors. Under the agreement, the two countries will exchange programs of culture and information. In addition, the two countries will pursue a unified policy regarding issues in the Arab world, African affairs, the situation in [words indistinct] and the rest of the world. The Djibouti minister for foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Moumin Bahdon Farah, and a member of Libya's People's Congress signed the agreement.

Mr Moumin Bahdon Farah arrived in Tripoli on Friday night [words indistinct]. On Saturday he delivered a message to the leader of Libya's Revolutionary Council, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, from the president of the Republic of Djibouti, Hassan Gouled Aptidon. In his message President Hassan Gouled Aptidon pointed out the dangers to which the Arab world would be exposed by a lack of unified policy. [Words indistinct] Arab countries would be exposed to danger from the current world situation.

In his message President Hassan Gouled Aptidon further declared that the Republic of Djibouti was ready to take measures to strengthen the unity and freedom of the Arab world.

Jabir Receives Brazilian Navy Minister

LD091913 Tripoli JANA in English 1736 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Muharam, 9 Oct, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Chief of Staff of the Libyan Armed Forces Brigadier Abu Bakir Yunis Jabir this afternoon met with Brazil's Navy Minister Admiral Alfredo Karam and his accompanying delegation who arrived in the Jamahiriyah yesterday. After the meeting the two sides held a workshop to discuss cooperation relationship existing between the two friendly countries, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Brazil.

MAURITANIA

Authorities Worried Over Cholera at Mali Border

AB090915 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] The outbreak of cholera in areas in Mali bordering Mauritania is creating concern among the national authorities. The minister of interior and his colleague of the Health and Social Welfare Ministry returned to Nouakchott yesterday afternoon after a brief visit to Ayoun. They held working sessions with the governors of Daouag, Assaba and Guidimaka. The working sessions were aimed at sensitizing the people to the dangers inherent in cholera. Measures were also adopted to prevent this contagious disease from spreading to Mauritanian territory.

SUDAN

Numayri Interviewed on Islamization, Foreign Affairs

LE MONDE Interview

PM051219 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Oct 84 p 5

[Interview with President Ja'far Numayri by Eric Rouleau in Khartoum — date not given]

[Text] Khartoum — Marshal Ja'far Numayri, who established the the shari'a (Islamic law) just 1 year ago, is indulging in a kind of ecumenical proselytism. When speaking to a World Council of Churches delegation in Khartoum this week to investigate the lot of Christians, the Sudanese head of state proposed joint action to convert the millions of animists inhabiting the southern part of the country to monotheism. In addition, in colorful, and at times candid language, he tried to persuade his foreign visitors to completely abandon alcoholic drinks which, according to him, lead to the vilest acts.

During a 3-hour interview he granted us, he made an impassioned plea in favor of the penalties laid down by the shari'a: flagellation for consuming alcohol; amputation of the right hand — and also fo the left foot for recidivists — of thieves; and execution of people found guilty of adultery.

The Sudanese president denies being a new convert to Islamic militantism. Accused of being a "crypto-communist," he strongly upheld "scientific socialism," "Arab socialism," and "Sudanese-style socialism," in turn, before portraying himself as the champion of Islamization. "In fact," he maintained, "I have never changed. My ultimate aim from the start was the establish Allah's law; socialism merely being its corollary in terms of social justice and a label I retain because it is a success." It took him nearly 15 years to reopen the path to Islam, he explained, because "colonialism had corrupted the Sudanese so much that many tribes had replaced food with alcohol and no longer observed the Ramadan fast."

He readily admitted that the applicaton of the shari'a shocked Western opinion and sparked off strong criticism not only among his Christian fellow citizens but also in Muslim circles both in

Sudan and abroad. "It is natural for any innovation to produce resistance," he stated. "But this resistance is not all without ulterior motive. The Muslims who protested against the shari'a on various pretexts, especially in the Kuwaiti and Egyptian press, fear the day when they will have to give account of their misdeeds. As for the Western countries, they are merely pursuing their crusade against Islam in a different form. They pretend to defend human rights, although our laws are more humane. In France, for instance, life imprisonment has replaced capital punishment, but is it not more lenient to execute a murderer than to lock him up for his whole life?"

Drying Out Treatment for...Foreigners

Leniency but also efficacy. According to Marshal Numayri, crime has fallen considerably since the introduction of the shari'a. The amputation of the right hands of some 70 criminals in 1 year has had "a powerful deterrent effect, greatly benefiting society."

Asked whether Islamization has not, on the other hand, widened the gulf between the Muslim north and the Christian or animist south, and irremediably undermined national unity, Marshal Numayri replied: "The Sudanese constitution, which the southerners approved in 1973, stipulates that our legislation must be based on the shari'a and customary law. As a result, we changed the penal code and thus intend to apply it throughout the republic at any cost. Nonetheless we respect the personal rules of the various religions as regards marriage, divorce, and inheritance."

[Rouleau] But you forbid non-Muslims to consume alcohol, on pain of flagellation....

[Numayri] "The import, production, and sale of these drinks are indeed banned. And we are not going to make an exception for non-Muslims, even if they are foreigners. The British ambassador complained, stating that his 2,000 fellow citizens living in Sudan found this constraint difficult to bear. I told him they had the choice between drying out treatment at our expense or leaving Sudan immediately."

Sudanese Vice President Joseph Lagu, a Christian from the south, has made it known that his fellow Christians prefered "to live under a communist regime than under the shari'a." But Marshal Numayri is not deterred by this. He repeated that he is determined to pursue the war against the southern rebels "as long as necessary."

"Those people," he continued, "aspire to liberate [as published] the whole of Sudan and overthrow my regime on behalf of Libya, the Soviet Union, and Ethiopia, which are supplying them with funds, weapons, and logistical support."

If it is true that Sudan does not have the means of defeating the rebels, how does he intend to solve the problem? Marshal Numayri replies without turning a hair: "I will have no hesitation in bringing about a reconciliation with Libya, the Soviet Union, and Ethiopia. [Ethiopian President] Mr Mengistu is asking me to end the aid which, according to him, I am supplying to the Eritrean revolution. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi would like me to give him a free hand in Chad and dissociate myself from Egyptian policy. As for the Soviets, they resent me for throwing them out of Sudan in 1971 and being the first person in Africa to thwart their expansionist strategy. They are now facing serious problems, especially in Afghanistan, however, and it is not impossible that they could resign themselves to reaching a compromise with us. Nothing is final in politics."

France Has Made a Major Strategic Mistake

In this respect the future looks promising to Marshal Numayri, in view of the fact that his adversaries are divided. The alliance concluded in 1981 between Libya, Ethiopia, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (South Yemen) has been eroded, he noted with satisfaction. Last week Tripoli closed its Embassy in Aden, while its relations with Addis Ababa have grown cooler since the signing in August of a treaty of "union" between Libya and Morocco. In fact, Ethiopia apparently took offense at an alliance directed against Algeria and the Polisario.

"This treaty is nonetheless dangerous, since it could provide Col al-Qadhdhafi with a tool for annexing Chad," Marshal Numayri continued, adding, "France, for its part, has made a major strategic mistake in withdrawing from Chad, abandoning that country to Col al-Qadhdhafi's soldiers, who will remain there in the uniform of the legitimate Ndjamena government's Chadian enemies. I do not understand how France could have reached agreement with the aggressors (the Libyans) without even consulting Mr Hissein Habre, who asked for its help."

Nonetheless Marshal Numayri does not fear Col al-Qadhdhafi's subversion in Sudan. Nor is he worried by the National Salvation Front, which has grouped the main Sudanese opposition forces for a short time. "This front, formed in London by migrants, is not meeting with any response on national territory," he said. Sadiq al-Mahdi, one of the coalition's main leaders, has been held in Khartoum for a year for condemning the way in which the shari'a has been applied. "I will not put him on trial because he would be sentenced to death for heresy," Mr Numayri said, "and I will not release him either, because he would be lynched by the people. To those who argue that Al-Mahdi is the leader of the powerful Al-Ansar sect and for that he deserves respect, I reply: I and only I am chief of the Ansars in my capacity as Sudan's president."

The "Brothers of the Devil"

Marshal Numayri intends to govern alone. In a speech to the Sudanese Socialist Union (the single party) Central Committee last Sunday he issued a strong warning "to the hypocrites, traitors, and agents" plotting within the regime itself to "hit at the revolution's sincere leaders and seize power." The Sudanese president did not name these "plotters." Pressed with questions, he told us: "Well, I will tell you — I was referring to the Muslim Brotherhood, which I call the 'brothers of the devil.' They have infiltrated the machinery of state and the economic institutions, which they aspire to control." Since their "reconciliation" with Marshal Numayri in 1977, the Muslim Brotherhood leaders have indeed held prominent positions in the party, government, magistrature, and banks. Hasan al-Turabi, their secretary general, is the head of state's adviser for foreign affairs.

"I admitted them on an individual basis," Mr Numayri continued, "because I do not recognize their right to form a political party. I would call them to account if I found that they had formed factions within the Socialist Union."

[Rouleau] Is it true, as rumored in Khartoum, that weapons are flowing into the Muslim Brotherhood's arsenals?

"Yes," the president replied, "I have heard about this, but I have no irrefutable proof. I am in a rather similar situation to Khalifah 'Ali Ibn Abu Talib, who had extrasensory gifts and knew who was going to murder him but refrained from arresting him out of respect for Islamic law. For my part, I see around me those who want my death and who spread rumors about the regime's forthcoming fall. I have, of course, taken the necessary precautions. I know that Al-Sadat did the same but was killed nonetheless. Generally speaking a man's determination is enough to carry out a murder successfully. I place myself in the protection of God and my people."

Marshal Numayri showed the same apparent fatalism when the possibility of a military coup d'etat was mentioned. He has confidence in his army's "patriotism," he said, but he added with a smile: "If there were a putsch despite everything, well, I would have failed to accomplish my task."

AL-HAWADITH Interview

PM081221 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic
5 Oct 84 pp 18-20

[Interview with President Ja'far Numayri by 'Afaf Zayn in Khartoum — date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-HAWADITH*: The case of 'Awad Abu Zayd (one of the May Revolution leaders) has triggered speculation that there is some kind of a plot to undermine the May Revolution by defaming its leaders, your comrades. Medical tests have shown that 'Awad Abu Zayd was not drunk when he was arrested. What can you tell us about this case? You have issued a presidential decree stripping him of his "Sudan's good son" medal.

Numayri: The basis of Islamic justice is that all people are equal before the law regardless of their position. The law had previously been implemented against a minister in the Darfur Region who, medical tests showed, was under the influence of alcohol while on official duty. As regards Ma'mun 'Awad Abu Zayd, the charge against him is that he was caught, along with a number of other men and women, in an immoral state in a suspect house where large quantities of alcoholic drinks and narcotics were also found. Before he was due to face trial he escaped to London without a passport. We will ask the British Government to return him to stand trial.

AL-HAWADITH: There is another case of the defamation of leaders in Sudan. I am talking about the exit and reentry of Dr Baha' al-Din Idris, who after being dismissed from the post of presidential affairs minister, has been reinstated as presidential assistant. Some Islamic circles in Sudan maintain that his dismissal had something to do with corruption and bribery. The question is, why was he ousted and then reinstated?

Numayri: I personally did not accuse Baha' al-Din Idris of anything, but he was the target of a concerted, premeditated, and continuous campaign of accusations. By ousting him I meant to give those who had made these charges the chance to prove them while he had no immunity and did not enjoy the protection of his post. Several months passed but no one was able to produce a shred of evidence against him. So he was proven innocent, and efficient as well. Frankly I say that during his absence from the Presidential Office, the standard of efficiency and of the protocol services in that vital area dropped noticeably.

AL-HAWADITH: Some of those considered to be a part of the Islamic trend in Khartoum are saying that the channels of contact between Sudan and Egypt lie via the Islamic groups in both countries. Some Egyptian circles are annoyed by this. What is your opinion, and how would you describe Egyptian-Sudanese relations at this stage, bearing in mind that the Islamic experiment in Sudan is the target of a campaign by the leftist press in Egypt?

Numayri: Egyptian-Sudanese relations have passed the stage of peripheral contacts and are now implemented through the legal integration institutions. The laws governing these institutions ban contacts through other channels because such contacts would undermine relations between the Nile valley's people of Egypt and Sudan. As regards Egyptian-Sudanese relations, they are excellent. I will meet with President Mubarak in Cairo next month and during the Nile Valley Parliament session.

AL-HAWADITH: The U.S. press reflects an excessive hostility toward the Islamic experiment in Sudan. To what extent have U.S.-Sudanese realtions been affected by this campaign, especially in connection with military and economic aid for Sudan?

Numayuri: The Western campaign in general, and the U.S. campaign in particular, may have been instigated by economic and financial establishments which have suffered as a result of Sudan's Islamic line, which bans alcoholic drinks and is free from the financial interest system on which Western economies are based, especially banks. There is no doubt that Western governments are influenced by these campaigns. This explains the slowing of aid requested by Sudan for development and services.

Despite the U.S. Administration's positive attitude toward Sudan, the media pressure has led to a tangible delay in the delivery of U.S. military and economic aid to Sudan at a time when the United States is aware of the threat to our country's national unity — a threat financed by Libya, supported by the Soviet Union, and which emanates from pro-Soviet Ethiopia. For example, the mutineers in southern Sudan have received advanced Soviet weapons in addition to the direct assistance they receive from the Cubans in their terrorist operations there. Despite this, we are confident that we will preserve our country's territorial integrity.

AL-HAWADITH: How do you assess the Libyan-Moroccan union?

Numayri: I have met with an envoy of King Hassan II in Budapest. He conveyed a message to me from the Moroccan monarch notifying me of the Libyan-Moroccan union. I gave the envoy Sudan's views on that union to pass on to King Hassan II. These views are as follows:

1. In principle, Sudan blesses that union because Arab unity, whether partial or total, is a prerequisite for the Arab nation's freedom and progress.

2. That Sudan blesses the union stems from its deep and historical faith in the cause of unity, as reflected in Sudan's integration with Egypt and its support for Egyptian-Sudanese-Libyan integration in the seventies.

3. Sudan supports this unity as well as any other Arab unity as long as it is not a unity imposed against the people's will and as long as it is not used as a means of serving the tactical objectives of either side.

AL-HAWADITH: There has been much talk about subversive activities in southern Sudan. In a recent speech to the Islamic Conference you spoke of the possibility of reviving the one-region system in southern Sudan and of reopening dialogue.

Numayri: I realize that the subversive activities in southern Sudan are provoked and instigated by the Aden agreement triumvirate of the PDRY, Ethiopia, and Libya, under Soviet supervision, and I am aware of the Soviet activity and its extension to southern Sudan, and to all Sudan in its capacity as the last line of defense standing in the way of the Soviet onslaught against Egypt and the Red Sea. Despite all that, I accept the principle of dialogue based on respect for Sudan's territorial integrity, provided arms are laid down and the principle of dialogue is upheld on the basis of loyalty to Sudan as a united homeland.

AL-HAWADITH: Mr President, the media in the West and in some Arab countries claim that since you assumed power you have tried various systems of government over a period of 15 years. They maintain that the Islamic experiment in Sudan is the last card in the hands of its ruler and that it will have far reaching effects if it fails. I do hope to hear the truth from you on this matter.

Numayri: It was not bankruptcy which prompted us to apply Islamic laws. We have chosen this option while fully aware of what is going on around us and of the attempts to harm us and undermine our sovereignty. We have chosen Islam, but not out of weakness. I say that a choice not motivated by a sense of loss reflects deep confidence that we will succeed.

AL-ANBA' Interview

GF091400 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 8 Oct 84 pp 8, 9

[Interview with President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri by *AL-ANBA'* correspondent Nasir al-Din al-Nashashibi — date, place not given]

[Excerpts] Al-Nashashibi: Who are you sir? I mean what is your policy? Are you an Arab or an African? Are you from the Third World or from another world? Is it acceptable for the one who mourned Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir to mourn Anwar al-Sadat? Is it acceptable for the one who saved the Palestinians in Jordan to support the Camp David accords?

Numayri: I am not only an Arab, and not only an African, but I am both an Arab and an African. I am a Sudanese. My policy emerges from the soil of my country. In my first days in power I was described as a communist. Now they say that I am an American. Believe me, I am just a Sudanese. I only seek the interests of Sudan. Whoever wants to stone me, he must first understand Sudan, its policy, its issues, and the responsibilities of the one who rules it.

Al-Nashashibi: You rule Khartoum, and Khartoum rules Sudan. Then you are the absolute ruler of the Sudan. Is this not so?

Numayri: Sudan is not governed by Khartoum. It is governed by a decentralized system according to the Sudanese Constitution. This Constitution was not created by Ja'far Numayri, but it was founded solely by the will of the Sudanese people. The decentralized government which we have achieved is autonomous rule. It is a new government which includes all the known political organizations such as the federation, confederation government, and the autonomous rule.

Every state or region in Sudan has its own autonomous rule and has its autonomous ruler who represents the president of the Republic. This ruler cooperates with the local government. The People's Council supervises the acts of the ruler and legislates autonomous rules.

Here in the capital we handle issues pertaining to international policy, defense, and public transport — aviation, telephones, and roads. But health, education, and other issues are autonomous matters. These policies are carried out in the regions only.

Al-Nashashibi: Your Excellency, how do you view the demands of the southern people for self-rule, independence, and other things?

Numayri: Independence means separation, which we oppose. Once the people in the south had one big unified region. Later they asked this region be divided into three smaller ones on the pretext that they wanted to establish three autonomous areas. We agreed. Then they claimed that I am responsible for the division of the south. This is a cheap allegation because it was their decision, and they made it. They presented the decision to me and I approved.

I said to the people in the south: If you want to go back to the previous state, then you should agree upon this within the framework of your three parliaments. If these parliaments want to adhere to the current situation, then it is up to them. You and I have no right to deal with it either in Khartoum or in the presidency.

Al-Nashashibi: Who are those fighting you in the south? Are they fighting under outside influence, are they saboteurs, or are they a symbol of the true Sudanese national revolution?

Numayri: They are communists aided by Ethiopia. They are also aided by a known Arab country which has become obsessed with trying to remove this regime, and in particular to remove Ja'far al-Numayri. This is not a secret issue as the leader of that country reiterates it in every speech. Also, poor Ethiopia has sold itself to the devil in pursuit of material gains and to export its internal financial problems. The Ethiopian officers and soldiers are fighting side by side with the Sudanese communist rebels in the south against legitimate Sudanese authority.

Al-Nashashibi: Is it not time you solved your problems with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and restore your relationship to its previous level in the interest of the unified Arab national plan in general and Palestine in particular?

Numayri: I was the first friend of Al-Qadhdhafi, the first person who came to an understanding with him, and the first person to enter into a unity agreement with him. However, Al-Qadhdhafi stipulated that I withdraw the support I gave to Al-Sadat on the Camp David accords and declare my withdrawal publicly as a prerequisite for establishing an understanding. This condition I cannot accept.

Al-Nashashibi: Why?

Numayri: Because I have said and I still say that the Arabs are incapable of defeating Israel militarily. We can only defeat Israel by peaceful means. All the Arabs have accepted peace. Militarily, war with Israel is impossible. We are stronger than Israel culturally, economically, and demographically, by which I mean ideologically. Our homeland is bigger and our position is greater. If time is on anybody's side, it is on ours, not our enemies'. Time is on our side and we can protest as the occupying Jew chases material gain by the force of his nature, converting him into a commodity for buying and selling, if we know how to buy and how to sell.

I would like to add that the military solution remains impossible as long as Arab armies remain divided and different. Please do not forget that we have worked inside the Arab League within the framework of what was called "the military office." We observed, regretfully, the nonexistence of any agreement among the Arabs. This is clear and proven.

Al-Nashashibi: I would like to excuse myself by saying that calling for peace with Israel has not been your policy for 14 years, and to be precise, prior to Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir's death.

Numayri: This has always been my opinion.

Al-Nashashibi: Never. I assure you that this talk is not your own, nor did you speak like this in the days of 'Abd al-Nasir, when it was you who called for war, the deliverance of Palestine and the restoration of its people's legitimate rights. You used to support 'Abd al-Nasir's policy all the way. Did 'Abd al-Nasir call for peace with Israel, sir ?

Numayri: No, it is entirely the opposite of what you say. I remember myself and my policy and I remember my positions well. 'Abd al-Nasir was horrified when he felt that the new Sudan did not support his policy; and when we in the Sudan took the initiative of recognizing East Germany before Egypt did, 'Abd Al-Nasir did not believe what he heard. Listen, brother, all the Arabs do not want war. Tell me what the Fes initiative is in reality. Is it a call to war or a call to peace?

Al-Nashashibi: What existed between King Hassan II and President al-Qadhdhafi was more serious than what exists today between you and Al-Qadhdhafi. Despite the fact that the Abu-Hatzera conference was held in Morocco and despite the statements of King Hassan and his astonishing, unambiguous stand on the Palestinian issue — indeed, in spite of Hassan's known friendship for President al-Sadat, a union has been established between Morocco and Libya. Why cannot harmony or something like it be established between you and the Libyan leader?

Numayri: There are no problems between me and any Arab state except Libya. You have to understand and ask Al-Qadhdhafi about this puzzling situation. The Arabs who failed to understand the Sudanese situation did not cause me or the Sudan any problems — except for Libya.

Al-Nashashibi: Let us go back to the subject of the south. The outside world, and particularly the United States, is asking you to find a solution for the problem of southern Sudan. They are also asking you to be flexible in the application of Islamic canon law to Christian citizens. The U.S. press tells you that the flogging of a Christian clergyman in a public square in Khartoum does an ill service to the reputation of the Sudan abroad. Foreign oil companies have concluded a secret, dangeous deal with the rebels against you and to overthrow your government. What do you say to that?

Numayri: What is broadcast about us abroad is merely cheap intrigue by the enemies of Islam in the world. I tell you that the crusades of the past are still being waged against us today. These wars have not stopped. They take the form of rumors and fairy tales. For this reason I call upon my Arab brothers to come to Sudan and ~~see the~~ facts firsthand. The enemies of Islam are not satisfied by seditious talk intended to cause a rift between Muslims and non-Muslims but also try to create rifts between the ruler and his people, between the authorities and the citizens.

Haven't you heard that tanks fill the streets of the Sudan and surround the presidential palace to protect Numayri? Look before you. This is the Nile promenade they claim is surrounded by tanks. Do you see in front of you a single tank? Perhaps they think that the yellow taxicabs standing outside are tanks, or perhaps they believe that the traditional coffee shop that lies on the shore in front of the palace is the headquarters of a military company. I fear no one except God. I leave my office and drive my car alone, by myself. I go around the country every day. Some say that I am courageous. No sir, I am not a hero. I want to prove to them that there is security in this country. This is security. This is stability.

Al-Nashashibi: Is it possible to solve the problems which emerged in the south as a result of the implementation of Islamic shari'a?

Numayri: Islamic shari'a concerns the whole Sudan and not the south alone. This is our country and this is our decision. There are Christians in the north as well as there are Christians in the south. Moreover, the Christians in the north outnumber the Christians in the south.

Al-Nashashibi: Don't you think that it is better for the Sudan and its international prestige to appoint Christian judges to handle the problems of the Christian citizen in the Sudan? Sir, Islam is the religion of forgiveness, coexistence, and love.

Numayri: We don't have Christian judges who are qualified and capable of tackling the problems of Christian citizens. Our country is poor, poor. We are still trying to educate and prepare southern Christians to carry out such tasks. Don't you know that there are 1 million Muslims and only 800,000 Christians in the south and that there are 2 million Sudanese who have no religion. This is not known to the Arabs and Muslims, and not known to the outside world. Muslims are the majority in the south as well as they are the majority in the north, but the church educated and trained only the sons of Christians. That is why Christians became the base or axis of the movement and that is why their voice is louder than others, while Muslims whether in the north or south remained poor, ignorant, and weak. This is a regretable fact not only confined to Sudan, but which can be seen in many African countries.

Muslims in Sierra Leone represent 90 percent of the population, but the country is ruled by non-Muslims who represent only 10 percent. In Nigeria, where 100 million people live, there are 60 million Muslims, but Christians are dominating. Nigerian Christians caused the Biafra war to take power and they killed all Muslim presidents. They killed Abubaker [Tafawa Balewa] and Murtala [Ramat Muhammad] and they will kill Buhari.

Al-Nashashibi: Why don't you travel outside the country, to America, for example, to explain your circumstances and position to officials there regarding the international press campaign against you?

Numayri: I go to the United States only for treatment and not for help or aid or political work. I have no problems with the United States. Last year, the Americans invited me to visit the United States and I accepted the invitation. That was all there was to it.

Al-Nashashibi: What about the frozen U.S. arms deal? Isn't this a problem?

Numayri: This deal is within the limit of $60 million only. The deal is about the defensive weapons and the United States itself proposed that I accept it. If the United States decides to stop it now, let it do what it wants and good riddance [ma'a alf salamah].

Al-Nashashibi: How do you view the return of relations between Egypt and Jordan inspite of the fact that Egypt, since its return to the ICO has not changed its attitude toward the Camp David accords?

Numayri: This is a very dear step. It fits the policy of Sudan. I hope that all the Arab countries would resume their relations with Egypt because I said and I always say that Egypt is an Islamic country. We must take care of it and favor it since it represents a great cultural and population potential. It has a strategic location, and it conducted the historic struggle against colonialism and Israel. Egypt is always with the Arabs and the Arabs are always with Egypt.

Al-Nashashibi: The resumption of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Jordan is a stark violation of the historic resolution adopted by the Baghdad summit conference. Is that not so?

Numayri: It is all right. Take it like that.

Al-Nashashibi: How do you view the expected union between Libya and Morocco?

Numayri: We are a federal country. We agree with any union. We support any union. But there are three points — if the union referred to them — which makes me cautious and state my reservations about this union.

1. If this deal is to sell Chad and the Sahara, then it is my responsibility to be cautious.
2. If the purpose of this union is to establish an axis against Algeria, Mauritania or Tunisia, then it is my responsibility to announce my utmost caution.
3. If the purpose of this union is to create an axis against the Arab world or any Arab country, then it is my responsibility to be cautious.

I have told King Hassan through his envoy about these reservations. I asked the envoy to explain to me the concept of this union. I hope that the purpose of the union does not include one of these probabilities. I will repeat these points to the Moroccan envoy when he arrives to see me in Khartoum in 2 days.

Al-Nashashibi: Your Excellency, how do you view your efforts personally, in achieving security so that the new oil company can successfully execute its work in your country?

Numayri: Security is well-established in our country. What is happening here is a terrorist bubble. Some of the forces are mobilized and sent to us by air or helicopter so as to destroy something or to kidnap an engineer. After this, they sneak out under the cover of darkness. Such actions happen for example in France, Britain, Italy, and most of the countries of the world.

Al-Nashashibi: Have you ever thought of forming a special force — as it is called — to protect the oil regions so that the oil companies — foreign or national — will not stop their work under the pretext of dangers facing their employees?

Numayri: We have a Sudanese special force able to deal with the situation. It can perform its duties more perfectly if it is provided with a little help and quick training.

Al-Nashashibi: I understand from your conversation that the individual operations some rebels are carrying out do not threaten construction activities being carried out by the Sudanese National Petroleum Company in which you have set high hopes.

Numayri: I say that sabotage may continue for a long time but these sabotage operations will not turn into a comprehensive or civil war. No, not at all. I expect sabotage any minute, but I am also up to it.

Al-Nashashibi: What about your negotiations with the southerners? Has there been any progress?

Numayri: Yes, there are negotiations between us and they will yield good results, God willing, but there are no negotiations between the Marxists and myself.

Al-Nashashibi: How far are you ready to go, along with the requirements of the southerners?

Numayri: We went along with them until the end. We agreed on their return to their positions in the Armed Forces on condition they surrender their arms and submit to Army and police discipline, and we promised to find jobs for those who do not have any. They all are our sons, thus what more do they demand from us? We are ready to act on any condition provided we find the appropriate and good response from those whom we serve.

Al-Nashashibi: They want their share, sir, and they also want their financial aid to construct the south.

Numayri: The wealth of Sudan is allocated for all of Sudan and not only for the south or the north.

Al-Nashashibi: What about the ruling regime in Sudan? Are you thinking about making some changes in the Sudanese regime so they would agree with the nature of the era or with the requirements of the people in Sudan?

Numayri: This issue should be decided by the people and should be their will. If the people want to make a change, then let them have it, but I personally will make no changes without the will of the Sudanese people. Perhaps some of the brethren in Arab countries believe that I am a dictator. On the contrary, I am a president of a republic where I receive decisions and implement them in better forms. Those decisions come from the masses, the councils, and the fundamental groups. My role is only to observe their implementation and nothing more.

Al-Nashashibi: What do you call the ruling regime in Sudan?

Numayri: I call it the regime of the Democratic Republic of Sudan and I can add the word socialist as well. Our political regime is based on the Sudanese Socialist Union.

Al-Nashashibi: Only?

Numayri: Only.

Al-Nashashibi: This explains the political character of the Democratic Republic of Sudan but it does not define its nature or kind. Did your recent step for economic integration with Egypt result in tangible and real benefits or has the matter remained mere propaganda?

Numayri: Yes, we have witnessed numerous benefits. I should tell you with all certainty and away from propaganda that it is a blessed and necessary step, thanks be to God.

Al-Nashashibi: Can you tell us something about the benefits resulting from your economic integration with Egypt?

Numayri: The treatment between the Egyptians and the Sudanese in Egypt and Sudan has become similar and there is an enormous human investment, where they come to us and we go to them. Egypt's universities are open to Sudanese who are treated as Egyptians. The Sudanese is the only individual treated in Egypt as an Egyptian and also the Egyptian who comes to Sudan is treated as a Sudanese.

Al-Nashashibi: Do you contact King Fahd of Saudi Arabia?

Numayri: I can personally tell you that Saudi Arabia treats Sudan fraternally. Saudi Arabia supported us and gave us what we wanted without expecting any gratitude. I am unable to thank Saudi Arabia and I do not want to thank it because the Saudis prefer silent work without any propaganda or gratitude.

Al-Nashashibi: I am still searching for the keys to the rest of the puzzles in your policy. I do not know why, for example, after 15 years of power you thought about implementing the Islamic shari'a in your country only last year?

Numayri: I only led this revolution to implement the Islamic shari'a. We included in the Sudanese revolution the expression of "the return to the purity of origin." Thus, the announcement on the implementation of the Islamic shari'a this past year is in fact the crystalization of a revolutionary phase during which we used to look forward to the appropriate date to announce what we decided 15 years ago.

Al-Nashashibi: Do you have any announcement which if its is published today would occupy the front pages of the world newspapers tomorrow?

Numayri: They used to talk against us about the emergency laws and now I have nullified those laws. But big news is small news and from now on Sudanese establishments will be honest and act in ways which will amaze the whole world and will affirm to everyone that Islam which we welcomed as a religion, life and state is more than a mere act of worship but is work, production, cooperation, and combatting poverty and unemployment.

Al-Nashashibi: Are you still rebuking your Arab brothers?

Numayri: Sudan is a paradise for the Arabs if they would realize it. It is also capable of furnishing their markets with many agricultural and meat products. Is it not strange for the Arabs to look for meat in their countries and import Australian and American meat while Sudan is complaining from an abundance of cattle which might die for lack of demand? We currently have millions of sheep and cows threatened with death for thousands of reasons.

Al-Nashashibi: Who is responsible for this, you or your Arab brethren? I mean who is responsible for the lack of understanding among the brethren, you or them?

Numayri: [The president did not answer]

WESTERN SAHARA

Battles Listed; Abdelaziz on Moroccan OAU Violations

LD071046 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] A statement of the Saharan Ministry of Information and Culture said that since the beginning of this month the Saharan People's Liberation Army has carried out a series of attacks against the Moroccan Army positions in (Khnqat El Aabd) and Aaglet Safra near (?El Jachbien), while the Moroccan forces positioned at (?Wad Aarraid) in Amgala were subjected to violent shelling.

The statement said that the Royal Moroccan Army positions in (?Rous Jachbien) and (Uad Haba Mahayib) were attacked on 1 October by units of the Saharan Army. Units of (Awir) in Haouza and (Rous Kin) were shelled for 25 minutes. The Saharan statement also mentioned the battles taking place in the above areas and other areas which led to the killing of 37 Moroccan soldiers and wounding of 44 others. Quantities of military equipment were captured and many Moroccan positions destroyed.

Mohamed Abdelaziz, the president of the SDAR and secretary general of the Polisario accused Morocco of violating the OAU's Charter and resolutions and blamed it for the deteriorating situation in the Western Sahara. In a statement made to the ETHIOPEAN NEWS AGENCY, Abdelaziz reaffirmed his country's readiness to adhere to the resolution passed by the 19th OAU summit last year in Addis Ababa; a resolution calling on the SDAR and Morocco to enter direct negotiations aimed at settling the Western Saharan problem. Finally, the Saharan president expressed his country's readiness to cooperate with the chairman of the OAU to strengthen the OAU.

APS Reports Saharan Communique on Military Successes

LD081637 Algiers APS in English 1010 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Occupied Territory, 8 Oct 84 (APS) — 37 soldiers of the Moroccan Armed Forces were killed and 44 others injured, and an important bulk of war equipments destructed during several operations led last week in the occupied territories of combattants of the Saharan Army, announced Thursday a communique of the Saharan Ministry of Information and Culture.

On Thursday the Saharan combatants pounded Moroccan positions stationed in Rous El Jachbien. On Wednesday, they led similar operations in the same region and in Smul Niran and in Jneinat, on the El Aargub-Dakhla axis.

The Saharan units led Tuesday their actions against Moroccan positions entrenched in Udei El Ouerg, Amgala after they pounded enemy posts in Rous Jachbien, Udei Iahia Ben Mehammed, Ourkziz, (D'Azouer), Haouza and (Rouss Attinn), Jdiria. Moroccan positions stationed in (Khanguett), (El Agba Assafra) near El Jachbien, and Udei El Ouerg, Amgala were submitted last Sunday to the same intense pounding, the communique said.

Recalled, pressing that heavy war equipments were destructed or collected after this series of operations. [sentence as received]

DJIBOUTI

Foreign Minister Meets With French Minister Nucci

For Djibouti coverage of the meeting between Foreign Minister Moumin Bahdon Farah and French Minister Delegate to the Minister of External Relations for Cooperation and Development Christian Nucci in Paris, see the France section of the 10 October Western Europe *DAILY REPORT*.

KENYA

Moi: Loyalty Demonstrations No Longer Necessary

EA051509 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] H.E. President Daniel arap Moi has said today that the people of Kenya have continued to express their support on a number of important decisions taken by the governing council of the ruling party, KANU, in Nairobi last month, which were intended to strengthen the party.

Noting that attempts were being made in some parts of the country to mobilize people to participate in demonstrations in support of the government and the decisions taken by the party, President Moi said he did not consider any further demonstrations necessary. He said this was because the government and the party were aware of the support and the confidence already shown by wananchi [citizens] in the action taken by the KANU Governing Council.

The president said wananchi should now be left alone to concentrate on development activities such as preparing their land in anticipation of the coming rains. He said that although the party will continue to pursue the policy of maintaining effective discipline among its members, leaders ought to desist from unnecessary debate on party matters and to re-direct their attention to more productive activities.

President Moi Denounces Tribal Favoritism

EA091014 Nairobi KNA in English 1534 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Nakuru, October 8 — President Daniel arap Moi has said tribalism was the root cause of all the problems experienced in Africa. He described it as a cancer that was responsible for chaos in the continent. The president was addressing a delegation from Kisii District that called on him at his Kabarak home to donate to the famine relief fund.

President Moi pointed out that when Africans fought for independence, they wanted to ensure that justice was done to all. Africans ought to govern themselves better than they were ruled by the colonialists to prove their credibility as leaders, he said.

President Moi noted with regret that when some leaders were elected, they appointed people belonging to their tribes in all key positions, saying that they wanted to get support from their tribesmen. This is utterly wrong and misleading, pointed out the president. Referring to a remark made earlier by the delegation, President Moi stressed that he appointed Mr Simon Nyachae chief secretary not because he comes from Kisii but because he was capable.

Saying that success depended on the unity of Wananchi and especially leaders, President Moi asked the Gusii community, which is composed of many clans, to live harmoniously and utilize the wisdom of the old to solve problems facing them. He said that Kenyans should live as one united nation and pointed out that it is the countrymen themselves who can bring that about.

SOMALIA

Siad Barre Receives Italian Delegation

EA092146 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] High-level official talks between the Somali Democratic Republic and Italy began today at the People's Hall in Mogadishu. Representing Somalia were: President Challe Muhamed Siad Barre, First Vice President Challe Brigadier General Mohamed Ali Samantar, Second Vice President Challe Hussein Kulmie Afrah, ministers, Somalia's ambassador to Rome, and other officials. The delegation led by Italian Deputy Prime Minister His Excellency Arnaldo Forlani and the Italian ambassador to Somalia represented Italy at the talks.

Speaking on the occasion, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre told the delegation led by His Excellency Forlani that they were in their second home and that the Somali people and government valued and trusted the people and Government of Italy as the long-standing relations, economic, political, and (?social) cooperation demonstrated. Saying that the exchange of high-level delegations between the two countries would bolster economic cooperation and [word indistinct], Challe Siad said Somalia gives priority to economic advancement and fighting illiteracy, disease, and price increases; and the Italian Government and people took a commendable role in fulfilling these goals.

On the sitution in the Horn of Africa, Challe Siad said the Socialist Democratic Republic's policy welcomes the peaceful coexistence of world nations. Emphasizing Somalia's policy toward Abyssinia, the president said the Socialist Democratic Republic is ready to hold talks with Abyssinia at any time or place, as it has said before. But before such talks could be convened, Abyssinia should withdraw from the Socialist Democratic Republic territories it occupies.

His Excellency Arnaldo Forlani, for his part, expressed his pleasure at the warm and friendly reception accorded him and the members of his delegation. He said he had long wanted to visit Somalia. His Excellency Arnaldo Forlani added that his government will give special attention to strenthening cooperation between the Socialist Democratic Republic and Italy. He also expressed satisfaction at the good atmosphere in which the talks between the two sides had taken place and (?his) meeting with Somalia President Challe Muhamed Siad Barre and Somali Government officials.

Radio Halgan: Curfew Imposed in 'Major Towns'

EA092226 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] It has been reported that the Barre regime has imposed a ruling that people, especially in major towns such as Mogadishu, should not be seen on the streets after midnight. Reliable sources in Mogadishu believe that these steps are being taken because of the lack ofsecurity in Somalia. The regime is expected to celebrate soon the 15th anniversary since the usurpation of power by General Siad Barre.

UGANDA

Reportage on Christian Democratic International

Obote Addresses Meeting

EA071632 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] President Obote has appealed to members of the Christian Democratic International meeting in Kampala to help Uganda nourish and strengthen her democratic institutions and processes. He likened democracy in Uganda to a young child who should be encouraged and not be pushed too much to do better. Dr Obote informed them that democracy in Uganda was a young one and should not be judged in the same light as those countries which had had long-standing democratic traditions.

He assured the delegates that Uganda's democratic experiment will be strengthened. The president said that it is the government's desire for all political parties to flourish so that they can freely sell their ideas to the people of Uganda. Dr Obote appealed to those who judge Uganda, not to judge us from where we are but from where we have come.

Earlier, the president briefed the delegates on the traumatic events Uganda went through and the efforts of the government in rehabilitating the country. The president informed them that the problems Uganda faced were not the result of government policies, but were caused by people who were opposed to the processes of the democratic process. He, however, pointed out that if the Democratic Party joins hands with the government, these gunmen who are against democracy will certainly fail in their adventure.

The president thanked all those countries which have assisted Uganda, especially in financing regional projects with neighboring countries with all of which Uganda enjoys friendship and peace. He emphasized that there is no danger to any party in the world where democracy persists. He added that where there is no democracy, there is a grave danger to people with different persuasions. He said Uganda was following moderate policies which are supported by the two main political parties which have representation in the Uganda parliament.

On peace, the president informed the conference that peace has a particular meaning to Ugandans. Amongst other things, Uganda joins the efforts of all those who desire world peace, because this would enable the release of the resources now tied up in armaments to be used for purposes of national development and general advancement of mankind.

Dr Obote urged those among the delegates who are exiles not to measure situations obtaining in their respective countries with that of Uganda. He said that those in exile should be allowed to return so long as their return would confirm to the prevailing laws.

He welcomed the delegates to Uganda and was happy that they had decided to hold their conference in Uganda.

Forlani, Semogerere Address Conference

EA071703 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] The Christian Democratic International, CDI, conference has opened at the international conference center, Kampala, with address by leaders of delegations. The Government was represented at the opening ceremony by the minister of planning and economic development, Mr Sam Odaka, who welcomed the delegates to Uganda.

The theme of the conference is "The Christian Democrats and the African Situation: A Commitment to Democracy, Development and Peace."

Addressing the conference, the Italian deputy prime minister Arnaldo Forlani observed that Uganda's problems are not unique but similar to those in other countries. He said in solving these problems, priority should not be given to economic problems only but also to social problems. Mr Forlani told the conference that Italy had increased aid to African countries and reaffirmed its commitment to developing solidarity with Africa.

The leader of the opposition in Uganda, Mr Paul Semogerere, told the delegates, who come from all parts of the world, that many human problems in Africa, as indeed elsewhere, have an international dimension both as to causes and solutions and as such, he declared, they are and they ought to be matters of concern to many people and many organizations. He said: This is especially the case with problems that affect large numbers of people, as with natural disasters and problems of an economic, social, and political nature.

Mr Semogerere (?argued) that the attitude of apathy, aloofness, or outright subversion from the international community often prolong or make impossible the satisfactory solution of these problems.

He noted that some of the African problems did not wholly originate in Africa, but are created as a result of countries or international organizations outside the continent seeking for solutions in Africa.

(?On) the (?climate) of politics and democracy as an essential condition for peace and development, Mr Semogerere said: Africa suffers from the disadvantages of artificial boundaries cutting across different cultural communities and creating, as it were, countries with mixed, even conflicting political systems.

But, he added, diversity in cultural background need not be a permanent handicap in Africa if proper attention is given to the establishment of African political systems that take into account the rights of everyone and every group living in open society.

He said the colonization of Africa in the last century was a real catastrophe for Africans. He observed that colonialism struck at the very roots of the African cultural heritage with African institutions being hastily dismissed as valueless and in many cases promptly and unceremoniously destroyed.

He said with the achievement of independence, democracy offered the only practical formula for peaceful coexistence and uninterrupted progress.

In his address the president f the Christian Democratic International, CDI, Mr Andres Zaldivar, stressed the need of finding ways and means to reach an international understanding for both economic development as well as development of human rights. He said it is important to have forums to know what is happening in other countries for the development of the African nations.

Later, delegation leaders addressed the rally organized by the Democratic Party at Kampala city square. In recent weeks opposition parties in Uganda have intensified the holding of rallies in various parts of the country.

The CDI conference ends today, and many of the delegates are expected to stay on to join the people of Uganda in celebrating the 22d anniversary of independence on Tuesday [9 October].

Christian Democratic International Ends

EA072248 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] The 2-day conference of the Christian Democratic International has ended in Kampala after passing a number of resolutions aimed at bettering human relations in Africa and the world at large. The meeting condemned all policies which are directed towards perpetuating racism in Africa. It expressed concern over the plight of millions of Africans in South Africa and Namibia who have been deprived of their fundamental human rights and those who live in abject poverty. They called upon CDI members all over the world to help in overcoming these problems.

The conference also expressed concern over economic and trade relations which reduce the African Continent to the status of a satellite and a new source of raw materials and a market for manufactured goods.

The president of the CDI, Mr Andres Zaldivar, told a press conference later that the organization appreciates the efforts of Uganda in developing the country along democratic lines. The CDI president also declared that the CDI meeting had been held in Kampala in support of the open democracy in the country. The press conference was told of the tribute paid to President Obote for spearheading the establishment of democratic institutions in Uganda.

The press conference, which was attended by a number of delegates, was also addressed by the leader of the opposition, Mr Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere, and the secretary general of the CDI, Mr (Angelo Banisoda).

Tanzanian Defense Minister Arrives for Visit

EA071501 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Summary] Tanzanian Defense and National Service Minister Brigadier Kimario, arrived today for an official visit.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

French Military Stoned After Three Youths Wounded

AB090820 Paris AFP in French 0725 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Bangui, 9 Oct (AFP) — Three Central African Republic youths were wounded by bullets on Monday when they tried to break into a French military camp in Bangui, and several French soldiers were also injured by stones following the incident, it was learned from French military sources in the CAR capital.

French military authorities, in a communique to AFP in Bangui, indicated that on "Monday, 8 October, at 1545 local time, about 15 persons tried to enter the French military camp called 200 Villas with the probable intention of stealing."

Since these persons refused to comply with orders and tried to enter the camp, the sentry on duty (a member of the French operational assistance) had to use his weapon, wounding three of them in the leg, the communique added. To avoid further incidents and with the consent of the CAR authorities, the French troops were confined to their barracks, the communique stated.

Five French soldiers were, however, injured by stone throwing around the camp. Also, a French major was assaulted and his car stolen, and a captain of the gendarmerie in the Military Technical Assistance Mission was beaten up has been hospitalized in critical condition. Four Europeans also were injured by the stone throwing. Calm was restored around the French military camp in the evening.

CHAD

Habre Discusses Chadian Problems in Interview

AB082221 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] The head of state, El-Hadj Hissein Habre, has ended his official and working visit to France. In the French capital, the president of the republic held several summit conferences with some of his African counterparts — that is his Gabonese, Zairian, and Ivorian counterparts — and with his French host. The central theme at these meetings was the examination of the contents, the consequences, and the implications of the Franco-Libyan agreement of 16 September 1984 on the simultaneous withdrawal of foreign troops from Chad.

The effective implementation of this agreement, the presence and choice of observers, and the prospect of national reconciliation between the Chadian opposition and government were issues that were closely examined by the statesmen — Mobutu Sese Seko, El-Hadj Omar Bongo, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, Francois Mitterrand, and El-Hadj Hissein Habre.

It became clear after this meeting that the Libyans will withdraw from Chad because promises made between states must be kept. The president of the republic, El-Hadj Hissein Habre, said during this visit to Paris that, in principle, states that make commitments must make them after due reflection. Nevertheless, one cannot help notice the skepticism in the president's statements. In the various interviews that El-Hadj Hissein Habre had on Channel 1 of French television, on Radio France International, and on Radio Monte Carlo, he expressed some skepticism over the effective implementation of the Tripoli agreement by Libya.

In fact, the French began their withdrawal on 25 September, that is the day the agreement came into force, and the garrisons of Operation Manta left Salal and Arada on 25 September and Biltine yesterday mid-day. On the Libyan side, we are told that there are some movements but no exact details have been given. The authorities in Paris have merely said that there is some troop movement in the occupied part of Chad and that some ground-to-air missile launching ramps have been dismantled. This is the situation at the moment.

There is some doubt about the Libyan withdrawal, whereas good faith is evident on the French side. It was because of Libya's shuffling that the head of state, His Excellency El-Hadj Hissein Habre expressed reservations in his various statements to the press. Chad knows its Libyan neighbors, the president said. So we are waiting to see; history and the future will tell, El-Hadj Hissein Habre said.

On national reconciliation, the head of state reasserted that the government of the Third Republic has always made it a priority issue. National reconciliation should take place on a sound basis. To safeguard the ideals of the nation, the government has always striven for a peaceful solution to the Chadian problem and hopes that the opposition will respond favorably to the nation's objectives.

On relations between Chad and Libya, the journalists asked the head of state if he would agree to negotiate with Tripoli over the occupied Aouzou territory. The president said Chad has always sought a solution to this unfortunate problem. That is why an attitude of dialogue has been adopted toward Libya [words indistinct]. These were issues discussed by El-Hadj Hissein Habre and his African and French counterparts.

Finally, we present to you a recording of his interview with Radio Monte Carlo. It will be recalled that yesterday evening, we followed the live interview of the president on French Television Channel 1, and today we heard his interview on Radio France International. This evening, here is El-Hadj Hissein Habre's interview on Radio Monte Carlo. The president talked of politics, relations with France, and the drought.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr President, apparently your meeting with the French president and authorities were longer than expected. Do you think the explanations, guarantees and possible compensations you were given were satisfactory?

[Habre] Indeed, we discussed Chad's problem and our relations with France, and we tried to examine the various aspects of the problem. As you know, this is an important problem. It is a vital issue for Chad. It involves its territorial integrity, its independence, and its security. I must say that we examined this problem very seriously, very frankly, and in a very friendly atmosphere.

We are very satisfied with these talks and we think that our views have drawn closer and that the problem will be solved in the best way possible.

[Reporter] Mr President, as you are aware, there are some points that have not been clarified between yourself and the French authorities.

[Habre] I have just told you that we examined all aspects of the problem. We left nothing in the dark; so, to my knowledge, there are no issues that have been glossed over.

[Reporter] Concerning the question of the observers who are to control the disengagement process, we have the impression that there is some disagreement between you and the French president. Has this problem been resolved? Has the problem of the Beninese observers been solved and how?

[Habre] First of all, we must make a clarification; our position remains the same: We (?agree) that the foreign troops should leave; that is, the French troops who came at our request following the Libyan aggression and invasion as well as the Libyan forces. Therefore, as far as this point is concerned, there has never been any disagreement or any difference in analysis. Concerning the practical modalities of implementation of the French-Libyan troop withdrawal accord, the fact of the Libyan invasion is still evident, as are its consequences and the problems it engendered. We believe that the withdrawal should be envisaged in such a way that it may be real, effective, and permanent. We discussed this issue and I must say that a solution satisfactory for all will be found.

[Reporter] What form will this solution take?

[Habre] The form of this solution will be known at the appropriate time.

[Reporter] My last question concerns the dreadful famine raging in your country. I suppose that this problem also featured in your discussions in Paris. Were any concrete measures decided upon during your visit to Paris?

[Habre] You are quite right: it is a tragic problem; it is an indescribable counter-war [contre-guerre] which, I can say, is even more devastating than an ordinary war. This year, we are experiencing an unusual drought that is causing havoc everywhere; it is not only the traditional drought areas of the north that are affected but the whole country. And people have been dying every day. We also discussed this problem with President Mitterrand. France is going to give us rapid and effective assistance. [end recording]

GUNT's Yacoub Reacts to French-African Mini-Summit

LD091540 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Passage within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] The first official reaction by Goukouni Oueddei's Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] movement on the French-African mini-summit on Chad held last Friday in Paris, comes from the man responsible for that group's external relations, Adam Yacoub, who seems to indicate a certain opening up. First listen to him telling (Claude Cyrille) that GUNT no longer sets any conditions for the Brazzaville reconciliation meeting, even though it continues to want the discussions held under the aegis of the OAU.

[Yacoub] "We place absolutely no conditions on our participation. We are waiting to be summoned to the meeting. We only refuse the other side setting conditions on us."

Recently on the sidelines of the French-Libyan military disengagement and the Paris mini-summit, the possibility was raised of President Hissein Habre sending his troops to attack the palmgroves of northern Chad, which remain under GUNT control; in particular Faya-Largeau, Fada, and Bardai. Mr Adam Yacoub, who is one of the main GUNT leaders, says that even if his movement were weakened by a certain number of defections, it remains ready for military confrontation if attacked.

[Yacoub] "We are prepared to confront any eventuality. We do not want war but, if it were imposed on us, we have the means to defend ourselves, and even more."

[Cyrille] "You mean?"

[Yacoub] "We mean concretely that if the situation returns to that of 1983, the search for a peaceful solution would predominate for us but that we are capable of renewing the military exploits that we carried out in 1983."

Head of Nigerian Liaison Comments on Chad Withdrawal

AB051310 Lagos NAN in English 1300 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Bagauda (Kano), Oct 5 (NAN) — Brigadier Joshua Dogonyaro, the commander of the Nigerian liaison group for the withdrawal of French and Libyan forces from Chad, said yesterday in Kano that the group was yet to get an official confirmation from Libyan and French liaison groups that the withdrawal had started. [passage indistinct]

Brig Dogonyaro said in an interview with the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that although the Federal Military Government gave approval for 25 military officers each to represent Libya and France only 23 Libyan and 21 French officers had arrived. He said that the Federal Military Government had given approval for the two observer nations, made up of Senegal and Benin, to deploy five military personnel each in Kano, following a representation by a committee comprising Libyan and French officers at Bagauda, near Kano.

Brig Dagonyaro said that the deployment of the military observers at Bagauda would facilitate easy communication between the liaison groups and the observer troops in Chad. He said that although the Senegalese and Beninois officers were scheduled to arrive in Kano on Oct. 2, "they are yet to arrive."

On the role of the Nigerian Government on the withdrawal, the commander said, "Our responsibility is to provide security, and other facilities for the liaison groups, and to ensure that cordial relationship exists between the two groups at Bagauda." Brig Dogonyaro said that contrary to agency reports, the passports of the members of the Senegalese observer troops were never seized at the Aminu Kano International Airport.

He said that although the Senegalese observer troops arrived at the airport, they were turned back immediately because the agreement between Libya and France did not initially provide for observertroops to be stationed at Bagauda. According to him, the initial agreement provided for only the liaison groups of France and Libya to be stationed at Bagauda and that "we were, therefore, not expecting them."

Brig Dogonyaro said that the cost of maintenance and provision of logistics support for members of the Libyan and French liaison groups and their designated observers at Bagauda were being borne by their respective governments. At the interview with Brig Dogonyaro was Air Commodore Nuraini Ola Yussuff, deputy commander of the Nigerian liaison group.

GABON

Bongo Hails Good Relations With France

AB060815 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0630 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] President Bongo has ended his 3-day state visit to France. This visit by the Gabonese head of state to Paris, which ended yesterday evening after a Franco-African mini-summit on Chad, gave France and Gabon the chance to come together in friendship and solidarity, according to the two sides.

The first observation on this visit, to which Paris gave a special radiance, is that it provided the opportunity to turn over a new leaf and end the difficulties and mutual misunderstandings that for several years have created a certain amount of uneasiness in relations between France and Gabon. In any case, it gave President Bongo the opportunity to state emphatically that all is very well between France and Gabon.

Both during the their private talks and at the gala dinner at the Elysee, which was the most important event of the visit, presidents Francois Mitterrand and Omar Bongo hailed the very good relations between their countries and their desire to make Franco-Gabonese cooperation a model for the desired new relations that should exist between the countries of the North and South.

The Chadian conflict and its effects on Africa, and the Franco-Libyan military disengagement in Chad and its consequences, were also examined at length by the two heads of state. The two presidents and members of their respective governments also examined various problems of bilateral cooperation. The number of French technical assistants, which was 842 in 1983, has been reduced to 630 at Gabon's request. By 1986, about 100 posts are expected be terminated.

In addition to military cooperation between the two countries, which is very important and which was discussed at a working session attended by Mr Charles Hernu, the French minister of defense, the construction of a nuclear power station in Gabon was also examined. Prospects for establishing a National Agricultural Credit Bank with the assistance of France was also reviewed. Finally, the Gabonese head of state invited the French employers to contribute to personnel and management training in Gabon.

ZAIRE

Diamond, Gold Production Figures Released

AB052251 Paris AFP in French 1515 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 5 Oct (AFP) — According to official statistics issued on Friday by the ZAIRIAN NEWS AGENCY (AZAP), Zaire, which is the world's first diamond producer, exported 1.6 million karats of diamonds and 166 kilograms of gold last September. According to the National Valuation Center (CNE) estimates, diamond and gold exports represent a value of more than $20 million and $1.5 million, respectively. The gold production remains steady compared to August production figures.

New Israeli Ambassador Arrives in Kinshasa

AB051148 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0805 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 5 Oct (AZAP) — Yitzhaq Sarfati, the new Israeli ambassador to Zaire, arrived in Kinshasa yesterday from Jerusalem.

BURKINA

Sankara Interviewed on Trips to Cuba, UN

AB081350 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Interview with Thomas Sankara on 7 October at Ouagadougou Airport on return from visits to Cuba and the United Nations by unidentified questioner — recorded]

[Text] [Sankara] The visit which we just made gave us the opportunity to have direct contact with the Cuban revolution, to better understand it, and better grasp its scope and importance for other revolutions that would benefit if they drew inspiration from the Cuban experience. We found a courageous, hardworking, and mobilized people who are also aware of the dangers surrounding them. From here we went to the United Nations. At this stage, we carried high and loud the message of the Burkinabe revolution, a message that I hope did not disappoint one and that did not give in to pressure.

There was much pressure at the United Nations to get us to modify our speech, our language, and even our tone. Perhaps we will one day take the opportunity to review these many pressures in anecdotes. I think the international community is now aware, however, of the Burkinabe revolution and its objectives. I do not know whether it appreciates it, however, I do know that there were attempts to boycott us: At the same time that a reception was being offered for the Burkinabe delegation after our message to the UN General Assembly, another reception was being given which compelled the delegations, especially the African delegations, to make a choice. We were able on this occasion to note the political choice of the various African heads of delegations. Many chose to attend the reception tendered in honor of Burkina Faso. On the other hand, others felt obligated to respond to the invitation of the American secretary of state.

We also met the black community of Harlem in the United States. In fact, it was very moving. I have never seen so many Africans who are proud of being Africans, so many blacks proud of being black as those of Harlem who have kept our culture, or who are reviving and reevaluating it as a challenge and also as a sort of protest in this world which is trying to crush them in both the figurative and proper sense of the word. We had the opportunity to have several contacts and hold discussions with other delegations during this time. On our way back, we stopped over at Sal Island, Cape Verde, where we met President Aristides Pereira with whom we exchanged views on a number of issues concerning democracy.

[Question] Comrade Chairman, what reports on the Burkinabe revolution did you get from these countries you visited?

[Sankara] Both in Cuba and Cape Verde the Burkinabe revolution is well regarded and received. As for the United Nations, I think we are well placed there. At present our comrade minister of external relations and cooperation, Comrade Basile Guissoud, is presiding at the UN session all alone with pride and the needed revolutionary firmness. He has the right to speak to the world's greatest personalities and withdraws this right when he considers that it is being misused; that is to say, Burkina Faso has really distinguished itself in the right manner at the United Nations.

[Question] Is this the case in the United States?

[Sankara] Yes, in the United States too. I think that especially in New York City, the Burkinabe revolution will no longer be something unknown or something to be overlooked. The placards we saw here and there, the T-shirts being manufactured, the medals and stickers and other items which bear the name of Burkina Faso are some of the examples of the American way of expressing sympathy for what we are doing. We have had to state and to repeat in New York that only a people's democratic revolution can be the road to salvation for the United States.

[Question] I would like to return to the trip to Cuba. You had the opportunity to become more familiar with and appreciate the Cuban revolution. We can therefore understand the Cuban revolution a little, but from an economic point of view, what can the Burkinabe revolution expect from Cuba?

[Sankara] In the economic field, we envisage some exchanges. We envisage joint ventures in mining and in the field of development. we envisage construction of a major factory for prefabricated houses here, — not the kind of prefabricated houses that we have known here before. In the field of agriculture, the construction of our numerous dams and [words indistinct] and the development of sugarcane plantations and sugar extraction are some of the encouraging elements which fully demonstrate our cooperation with Cuba.

The Cubans are very realistic and they never fail to match political discussions with concrete proposals in the economic field and social development. President Fidel Castro is a great revolutionary leader and certainly an excellent lawyer, too, I believe, because he is a lawyer by profession. I also discovered in him a doctor, an agricultural scientist — in a word an organized man who fits correctly into a rural world and is very aware of the realities and needs and who strives to answer the concrete needs of the masses. In this field I think Cuba has given us some assistance. A very large delegation of experts is with us to study the operations of a number of industrial establishments and we are very hopeful.

Sankara Inaugurates Kwame Nkrumah Airstrip

AB090955 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The head of state, Captain Thomas Sankara, yesterday inaugurated the Orodara airstrip in Quenedougou. It is called Kwame Nkrumah Airstrip. The runway is 1,500 meters long, 30 meters wide, and 50 centimeters thick. It is capable of receiving aircraft that weigh 100 tons, including Fokker F-28's. It was constructed in 56 days at an estimated cost of 35 million CFA francs with labor provided by the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution of the province. This is now the second longest airstrip in Burkina after the Dedougou airstrip. According to Mr Oumar Diawara, minister of transports and communications, the new airstrip is both a source of pride and a great challenge. Here is an excerpt of his statement:

[Begin recording] This airstrip, built entirely with your own hands with the assistance of my (?deputies) and advisers, is the fruit of the hard [word indistinct] of labor. [end recording]

For his part, the president of Burkina Faso, Comrade Thomas Sankara, declared that this ceremony had two aspects, both symbolic and substantive. Let's listen to the head of state tell us, first of all, about the symbolism of this ceremony:

[Begin recording] We want to give (?a special stamp to the inaugural ceremony) of the opening of this airstrip constructed by the popular masses of Orodara. I say this is of great significance because they have demonstrated what our revolution can do. They have demonstrated what the sons of this country are capable of achieving when finally they are convinced that what they do is for themselves. [end recording]

GUINEA

Defense Minister Receives USSR Ambassador

AB092126 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Captain Lancine Keita, member of the Military Committee for National Redress and minister of national defense, received His Excellency Vladimir Kitayev, USSR ambassador to Guinea, on Tuesday, 9 October 1984. During this meeting the USSR ambassador reported on the agreements [words indistinct]. On his part, Lancine Keita spoke of the main features of his visit to Moscow last July.

LIBERIA

Former Deputy Podier 'Retired' From Service

PA091843 Paris AFP in English 1824 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Monrovia, Oct 9 (AFP) — Liberian leader Samuel Doe has retired his former deputy, Major-General Nicholas Podier, after releasing him Saturday following a month in prison on charges of plotting a coup, the state news agency (LINA) said today.

The agency said Maj.-Gen. Podier was retired with half pay along with another officer tied to the alleged attempt to topple Mr. Doe, Colonel Jerry Jorley Friday.

The other men also arrested in connection with the plot, Colonel Larry Borteh and Major John Nyumah, were dismissed from government for "administrative reasons," LINA said.

The four were among eight men detained in August on plotting charges who were released from prison last Saturday for what Mr. Doe called "the cause of peace and unity."

The soldiers had all participated in the April 1980 overthrow of the regime of William Tolbert which brought Mr Doe to power.

In the past three years, Mr Doe had accused Col. Borteh twice of plotting a coup against him and once of hiring a witchdoctor from neighbouring Sierra Leone to kill him. Meanwhile, a fifth former member of Liberia's ruling council, Major Joseph Tubman, was sacked for "desertion," the agency said.

Maj. Tubman has not been seen since last July, when Mr. Doe dissolved the military council and formed an interim government to pave the way for civilian rule.

Shultz Said To Welcome Proposal To Visit Africa

AB071225 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] The United States secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, has welcomed a suggestion from the Liberian foreign minister, Ernest Eastman, that he should pay a 2-week visit to Africa to enable him to obtain first-hand impressions on realities of the African Continent. Mr Shultz has meanwhile promised that priority consideration will be given to the request.

The suggestion was made by the Liberian foreign minister, T. Ernest Eastman, at a luncheon tendered in honor of delegates at the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly by Mr Shultz.

Later the same day, Minister Eastman, accompanied by Liberia's ambassador to the United States, George T. Washington, and minister counsellor, Joseph Cofer, met and held discussions on U.S.-Liberia relations with U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick.

Government, AMOCO Reach Oil Exploration Accord

AB051340 Dakar PANA in English 1330 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Monrovia, 5 Oct (LINA/PANA) — An agreement for oil exploration in Liberia has been signed in Monrovia by the AMOCO/Liberia Exploration Company and the Government of Liberia.

Liberia's lands, mines and energy minister, Fode Kromah, Justice Minister Jenkins Scott and Acting Finance Minister Lindsay Haines signed for the government, while Mr. Roy Sired, president of AMOCO and the company's vice president, Richard N. Brown, signed for their company.

Under the agreement, the company will operate 15 miles off the shores of Robertsport, Liberia.

The agreement, signed yesterday provides for an accelerated recovery of the petroleum costs out of 100 percent of the production, while the Liberian Government receives rentals and royalties.

It also provides for a production-sharing, after recovery of all petroleum costs where the government's share escalates as the company's pre-tax rate of return increases. Under the agreement, the government will accrue an income tax on the net profits derived from the petroleum operations. AMOCO will begin drilling its first well this month at a depth of 12,3000 feet estimated at $12 million.

Minister Kromah, speaking at the ceremony, outlined the petroleum exploration programme which included the 1981 World Bank/Government of Liberia survey of 11,684 miles of seismic lines on the Liberian coast.

He said some major achievements of the new agreement included additional benefits such as the increase of land rentals by 100 percent from 10 to 20 per square kilometre and two wells commitment for the two blocks, H3 and S2.

AMOCO president, Mr. Sired said the agreement would ensure AMOCO's presence in Liberia until the end of 1985, and also meant an increase in its expenditures from about $35 million to about $55 million.

NIGERIA

Further Details on Buhari Television Interview

AB051000 Lagos NAN in English 0930 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Lagos, Oct 4 (NAN) — The head of state, Maj.-Gen. Muhammadu Buhari, said in Lagos this evening that the delay in asking for the extradition of Nigerian fugitives abroad was due to the slow process in investigating allegations against them. Speaking on the NTA programme "Platform," the head of state explained that the investigations had to satisfy certain requirements of the countries in which the fugitives resided adding, "we will do our homework well rather than rush and create in the minds of Nigerians the impression that the countries were not co-operating." Maj-Gen. Buhari said that it was unfortunate that Nigerians were still skeptical about the honest intentions of the military administration but assured all that the government would request the extradition of the fugitives when investigations are complete.

On the trial of politicians, Maj.-Gen. Buhari said that he could say [as received] how long it would last and that the SMC did not take into consideration the ages of some politicians in prescribing the minimum of 21 years jail term in the decree establishing the Recovery of Public Property Special Military Tribunals.

On the appointment of Chief Richard Akinjide at the UN, the head of state said that the Federal Military Government had since found out that he was appointed on merit. According to the head of state, Chief Akinjide was appointed to the post in 1982, adding that in spite of a protest by the government, the UN had refused to relieve him of the position. On education, Maj.-Gen. Buhari said that the government was not opposed to the participation of the private sector as long as it met the requirements of government. "What we object to is fraud," the head of state said.

The head of state said that the Federal Military Government has yet to find a workable solution to the funding of education. In the interim, the government had to merge some universities, provide the basic infrastructure and equipment, while leaving the aspects of feeding and accommodation to the university authorities and the students to work out, he said. He said that the government had since discovered that some universities often diverted funds for equipment to feeding students, saying that the government would rather have well equipped institutions that would provide quality education than those without the basic infrastructure. He announced that the government had signed a N150 million contract with some countries for the supply of science equipment, adding that it would be impossible for the 6-3-3-4 system of education to take off in some states before 1986. Maj.-Gen. Buhari said that the government was not against student organisations nor had it banned the National Association of Nigerian Students.

"Our appeal to everyone is to try to see the problems of government," he added.

Buhari Confirms Anti-Sabotage Tribunal Sentences

AB091723 Lagos NAN in English 1705 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Lagos, Oct. 9 (NAN) — The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, has confirmed the sentences imposed on the former governor of Imo, Sam Mbakwe, and 25 others by the Lagos and Port Harcourt zones of the Exchange Control (Anti-Sabotage) Tribunal.

A Cabinet office statement today said that Maj Gen Buhari also accepted the plea of the tribunal for the mitigation of the sentences imposed on some of the convicts. Accordingly, the head of state has directed that Jummai Musa, Hajara Ali, and Falmata Mohammed Usman, be released for reasons of old age and ill-health, the statement added.

The statement said that Maj Gen Buhari also directed that the sentences passed on Amina Hamza, and Harira Adamu Mohammed be reduced to two years and three years respectively while two of the offenders, Richard Klosa, a German, and Alphonso Lebreton, a French, should be deported. Each of the convicts will forfeit the amount in respect of which he or she was convicted, the statement added.

Military Governor Warns Released Detainees

AB091310 Lagos NAN in English 1040 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Minna, Oct 9 (NAN) — The Niger military governor, Lt Col David Mark, today in Minna warned the 10 released political detainees in the state against clandestine political meetings. Addressing them at the government house, the governor said that they should understand that the present administration had no time for local politicking. He also enjoined them to conduct themselves as free and law-abiding citizens, who still had roles to play in national development.

Lt Col Mark, in addition, urged them to assist the state government in mobilizing the people "to do things themselves," adding that for too long, the people had been too dependent on the government. The governor, however, ordered those of them who still had outstanding government loans to pay up within one week.

The released detainees included the former secretary to the defunct government of ex-Gov. Awwal Ibrahim, Dr Musa Abdullahi, Alhaji Garba Audi, Mr Samuel Bala Kuta, Alhaji Aliyu Bosso and Alhaji Usman Abubakar. The rest are Alhaji Majin Doko, Alhaji Mamman Etsugaie, Alhaji Ibrahim Rijau, Alhaji Abubakar Makama, and Mr Paul Orifunmise, the attorney-general in the defunct state government.

Envoy to USSR Defends Change of Government

AB091315 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] The Nigerian ambassador to the Soviet Union, Issa Modibo [name and title as heard], has said that Nigeria is still undergoing various stages of attaining nationhood and development. He said over the Soviet television in Moscow that the change of government by the present administration became necessary to put an end to the serious economic predicament and the crisis of conference facing the nation. The envoy said the country is currently witnessing a rebirth with a new sense of direction necessary for socioeconomic development.

On foreign policy, the ambassador said Nigeria would continue to reflect those basic principles of the United Nations and other international organizations.

Journalists, Others Criticize Decree No 4

AB071305 Lagos NAN in English 1245 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Lagos Oct. 7 (NAN) — The chairman of the Concord Press Ltd., Chief M.K.O Abiola, said in Lagos yesterday that the Nigerian press was not in any competition with the military administration. At the launching of the NUJ [National Union of Journalists] magazine, the *NIGERIAN JOURNALISM*, Chief Abiola said that the promulgation of Decree 4 would not help journalists in the performance of their duties. According to Chief Abiola, the Nigerian press put up a good fight in its criticism of the last civilian regime, adding, the military should know that the war is over. Chief Abiola said that the decree was very unpopular and should, therefore, be repealed because, according to him, it was not helping the government to realise its objectives. He however, said that a major threat to journalists in the country was unemployment, explaining that the newspaper industry was badly affected by lack of needed materials.

Chief Abiola bought a copy of the journal for N5,000 and 495 copies at N10 each for the *CONCORD* library and all members of the editorial staff of the newspaper.

Earlier, the president of the Nigerian Bar Association, Mr. Biola Ajobila, who was the chairman at the ceremony, advised journalists to [words indistinct] courage if they were to (?withstand) Decree 4.

The former NLC [Nigerian Labor Congress] president, Mr. Hassan Sunmonu, who was also at the ceremony, spoke against the decree, saying that although Nigerians should sympathise with the military administration, those in government should not see themselves as angels, if they wanted support of every Nigerian. He suggested that the decree be abrogated because it was not in the best interest of the government.

The NUJ president, Mr. Bola Adedoja, said that the launched edition of the journal was dedicated to the jailed *GUARDIAN* journalists, Messrs Tunde Thompson and Nduka Irabor.

He said that the launching was also to raise funds for the union's educational programme, adding that more than 70 journalists had been trained by the union since 1980.

Briton, Swede in Court on Currency Charges

AB061000 Lagos NAN in English 0945 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Lagos, Oct 5 (NAN) — McPoweis Investment Company Ltd, two foreigners and two Nigerians today appeared before the Lagos zone of the exchange control (anti-sabotage) tribunal on charges of conspiracy and attempting to sell foreign currency totaling 7 million naira outside the country. The foreigners are Nicholas Johannes, a Swede, and Ian Wild, a British, while the Nigerians are Ayo Awowale and Goddy Abugo.

The prosecution alleged that the accused persons conspired to sell 2.5 million dollars for 7 million naira to one Lawal Adamu without the permission of the minister of finance on or about May 3 in Lagos.

An application for bail for the first accused person, Johannes, was rejected today by the tribunal because he was a foreigner visiting Nigeria.

The chairman of the tribunal Mr Justice Oladipo Williams, said that the tribunal could not guarantee his continued appearance at the trial if bail was granted. He also said the accused persons could not be quantified in relation to the severity of the punishment which carried a minimum of five years' imprisonment without the option of fine. Mr Justice Williams pointed out that a strong prima facie case had been established against the accused person.

The trial has been adjourned till Oct 30.

SENEGAL

Ibrahima Fall Appointed New Foreign Minister

AB092025 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Sidi Mbaye, you have just entered the studio. You have an important piece of news to break to us.

[Mbaye] Yes, it is a decree signed by the president of the republic which stipulates the following: Moustapha Niasse's functions as minister of state in charge of foreign affairs are hereby terminated; Ibrahima Fall's functions as minister of higher education are hereby terminated.

Ibrahima Fall is appointed minister of foreign affairs while Education Minister Ibader Thiam is concurrently appointed minister of higher education.

ANGOLA

French Paper's Report on Official Corruption Denied

MB061008 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Communique from the presidency of the republic — date and place of issue not given]

[Text] On 24 September, an official source categorically denied an unfounded report which pretended to involve in a scandal Angolan officials who have been participating in talks aimed at solving the main problems of southern Africa. On 1 October, a French newspaper published an article titled, "The Scandal of Petroleum in Angola," in which it claimed that two Angolan officials were shareholders of an enterprise called Tradeangol, along with the Nigerian (Chipwe Fernandes).

According to this newspaper, the Angolan government rewarded Mr (Fernandes) with a shipment of petroleum as compensation for services to our country on the diplomatic front. The article added that as a result of this, the party leadership ordered an enquiry that caused one of our officials to resign his post.

The Angolan Government, which could not view this slanderous campaign indifferently, issued the following clarifying statement:

The office of the president of the republic categorically denies the contents of Mr (Rene George)'s article, published in the newspaper *LE MATIN* of Paris on 1 October 1984, titled, "The Scandal of Petroleum in Angola," as follows:

1. It is once again reaffirmed that Tradeangol is a legally constituted enterprise with two-thirds of the capital held by the Angolan Government, through the Importang and Exportang enterprises of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the National Angolan Fuel Company, whose purpose is to export and import merchandise, and which could eventually expand to any other form of trade.

2. There is no legal process underway nor any petroleum scandal involving Angolan state or party officials.

3. No payment of petroleum was ever made to Mr (Chipwe Fernandes), a commercial partner [preceding word in English] of the Angolan Government in Tradeangol enterprise, for presumed services rendered to Angola on the diplomatic front.

4. Comrade Alexandre Rodrigues Kito, the minister of the interior of the People's Republic of Angola, has never submitted his resignation. He thus continues to lead, on behalf of the party and government, the Angolan delegation to the current talks on ways to speed up the application of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

In conclusion, this amounts to an uncouth provocation by Mr (George) and the newspaper *LE MATIN* of Paris, which aims at creating confusion and division in the midst of the Angolan nation and its vanguard party in order to facilitate imperialist designs. Accordingly, we draw the attention of national public opinion to this aggressive and intoxicating action against the Angolan revolution and its officials, which is similar to the press campaign launched from Portugal last year under the name of "Cubango Operation," which, however, did not achieve its masters' objectives thanks to vigilance and the high level of patriotic and militant awareness among our people and party members.

Due to the seriousness of these accusations, the authorities mentioned in the article are encouraged to make use of their right to seek redress through legal channels.

UNITA Objects to Possible DPRK Military Presence

MB071127 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 7 Oct 84

[UNITA Central Committee communique "connected with North Korean interference in the internal affairs of our country" issued in Jamba on 23 September]

[Text] In recent days, there has been an increasing number of reports about the presence of North Korean troops to assist the MPLA, and possibly replace the Cubans as soon as they withdraw to make viable the application of the UN Resolution 435/78 on Namibian independence. Our latest information on the presence of North Korean troops in Angola comes from Lagos, Nigeria.

In view of this persistent information and in view of the intensification of the struggle by UNITA throughout the country, which seriously threatens the Luanda regime, the UNITA Central Committee has the following to say:

UNITA will intensify the gathering of information throughout the country, particularly in Luanda, to substantiate reports of this presence.

UNITA appeals to the powers responsible for finding a solution to the conflicts in southern Africa, particularly the United States and the Republic of South Africa, not to allow the Cubans, if they withdraw, to be replaced by any other foreign fighting force that is likely to fight on the side of the MPLA.

UNITA notes with certain apprehension the increasing involvement of Soviet soldiers and officers in direct battles against UNITA in the city of Luena, and in the 16th and 13th Brigades on the Cuito-Cuanavale front.

The morale of the MPLA troops has been seriously hit and it is evident that a number of Cuban units have been demoralized by the increasing number of losses they have suffered in the last 4 months.

Negotiations between UNITA and the MPLA are the only solution to peace in southern Africa. But you need two to hold discussions. That is why UNITA has opted for the intensification of the armed struggle throughout the country and the mounting of urban guerrilla action in major cities. Dawn of Africa. Dawn of Angola. Dawn of UNITA. United we shall win. Jamba, 23 September 1984, year of the anti-Cuban patriotic front.

UNITA Commentary Hails Founding of KUP Agency

MB061216 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The truth about the heroic Angolan resistance carried out by UNITA will rapidly spread to the whole world by means of the news agency KWACHA UNITA PRESS [KUP].

What is a news agency? A news agency conveys, via teletype, news to the national and international news organizations, such as other news agencies, radio stations, newspapers, and television. KUP is a great victory for our party. The war situation in Angola, imposed by the Russians and the Cubans, has damaged not only the land and its potential but also human emotions and lives.

This catastrophic situation has attracted considerable attention from the international community, which strives in all possible ways to obtain the truth about the political, military, economic, social, and diplomatic facts of Angola. The information that has been disseminated about the current situation in Angola has been tendentiously distorted by the MPLA news agency, ANGOP.

Establishing UNITA's news agency, KUP, was imperative to reinstate the truth, often distorted or denigrated by Russian-Cuban imperialist agents in Angola. It is an opportune time to say that after 9 years of titanic resistance to the Russian- Cuban domination of our country, UNITA has extended its political and military action to 15 of the 16 provinces that Angola legally possesses. To forget the UNITA factor in Angola and in southern Africa is to pursue the way of the naive.

All those who, while searching for truth about Angola, sincerely intend to contribute toward peace and stability in this country and in southern Africa should associate their efforts with those of UNITA and the MPLA on the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola. With KUP, the national community, through the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel, UNITA's radio, and the international community, through all news bodies, will know the truth about the heroic resistance of the Angolan people led by UNITA.

The resisting people of Angola are to be congratulated and to be united as one man. We sincerely and militantly express our excited feeling of gratitude to Comrade General Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of the party and supreme commander of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, for the enormous victory which our KUP represents.

KUP Cites Significance of UNITA Operations

MB081240 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1210 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 9 Oct, KUP — UNITA's advance to the north is a consumate fact. UNITA's advance to the north has been dominating the attentions of the radio broadcast and the international press. However, in the last days, according to the political-military situation in Angola, UNITA not only advanced into the country's northern areas, but has also conquered the sympathy of the population, which welcomed UNITA's forces with enthusiasm, in a success form.

The fact that UNITA is to be found and operating totally and in the northern province has a multiple significance. First, because MPLA pretended always to be the only representative of Angolan people, in particular (?the) northern areas, defending hegemonist positions to the referred population. Finally, the events related to the Angolan war are evident and opposite to MPLA's opinion broadcasted to the entire world. UNITA is already a political-military reality in the whole country.

According to the rally realized in Ukua township, in Luanda Province, now called Bengo Province, Lopes Maria Chimutu, provincial commissar, made from his speech a defeat to mpla, confessing that UNITA is found in all angolan provinces. This important member of MPLA declared that it is a believable fact of UNITA's presence in Bengo Province.

UNITA is gaining more ground now, on its way to the capital of Angola — Luanda — because it enjoys full support of the population, the only condition which permits the resistance armed forces to penetrate and occupy the northern part of the country.

With this new stage of advance gained, the provinces in the northern part of the country, the national liberation movement of Angola, led by Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, gains more credibility and reaffirms its fighting and mobilizing capacity of the people, which believes it is a capable force to liberate the country in all its territory dimension. With UNITA's recent victory in the north, the national resistence movement, with its leader Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, reaffirms the capacity of liberating and unifying all Angolan people, from Cabinda to Cunene and from Lobito to Luau, the only condition that permits the creation of an atmosphere of peace and concord in Angola.

BOTSWANA

Masire Criticizes New RSA Constitution

MB091709 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1554 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Gaborone, Oct 9, SAPA — It was a matter of regret that South Africa's new constitution had failed to bring about the "much vaunted reform," President Quett Masire of Botswana said today. Opening the first session of parliament since last month's general election, the president said: "The majority black population has been completely disregarded whilst the people of mixed race and those of Indian origin have been accorded a token presence in parliament."

President Masire said political stability and the struggle for freedom, human equality, and human dignity were issues "perennial to southern Africa today." "In South Africa, we note that a new constitution, which established a tricameral parliament, has come into effect. It is a matter of regret that the highly publicised constitutional dispensation has failed to bring about the much vaunted reform."

He added: "It may be said that it is not for us to pass judgment on the merits of such a constitutional innovation. However, we learn that the disavantaged South Africans have recently expressed their disapproval in their own way." Sounding a note of optimism on the problems facing southern Africa, including the independence of SWA/Namibia, President Masire said it was never to "have a change of mind." [as received] "A peaceful resolution of the problems that plague southern Africa today is therefore not inconceiveable."

LESOTHO

Security Equipment Released by RSA; Begins Arriving

MB091729 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] A spokesman for the Lesotho Government confirmed today that consignments of security equipment, that has for the past year and a half been held by South Africa, began to arrive in Maseru today. The security equipment (?sent) from various countries overseas, including the United Kingdom, was held by South Africa during the time when relations between the two countries were at a low ebb.

Recently, the Lesotho foreign minister, Mr V.M. Makhele, and the then acting minister for water energy and power, Mr P.N. Peete, met the South African foreign minister in Cape Town. It is after this meeting and after some initiatives by the prime minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, and especially contacts with the South African state president, Mr P.W. Botha, that a visible relaxation of tension between the two countries was [word indistinct]. The release of the arms comes after South Africa announced the intention to resume participation in the Highland Water Scheme and an agreement in Pretoria that the signing of a nonaggression pact will no longer be a condition of the improvement of relations between the two countries.

Zambia's Prime Minister Mundia Ends 5-Day Visit

MB052015 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The prime minister of the Republic of Zambia, the Honorable Nalumino Mundia, and his delegation, left Maseru today for Zambia after a 5-day official visit to Lesotho. Prime Minister Mundia left Leabua Jonathan Airport by a special Zambian aircraft and he was seen off by the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, Cabinet ministers, senior civil servants, and the public.

Mr Mundia was in Lesotho to attend the 18th independence anniversary celebrations. During his visit he held discussions with the prime minister, Dr Jonathan, on areas of cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural fields and also other problems affecting the southern African region. The Zambian prime minister during his visit here inaugurated the Qacha's Nek airfield and officially opened the Quthing bridge named after him at Mount Moorosi.

Last night His Majesty Moshoeshoe II conferred an award of the Commander of the Right Dignified Order of Moshoeshoe on Prime Minister Mundia at a special reception held at the Royal Palace. At the end of his visit the Right Honorable Nalumino Mundia invited the Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan to visit the Republic of Zambia again. The invitation was accepted with much appreciation.

ANC President Sends Anniversary Message

MB051221 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] The president of the ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo, has sent a message of congratulations to the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, and the government and people of Lesotho on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of Lesotho's independence.

Mr Tambo said that the principled heroism of the Lesotho people in the face of extreme economic and military provocation by South Africa has won the admiration of both her people and the entire progressive mankind. In his message, Mr Tambo said that they pledged to spare no effort to destroy apartheid so that their people could regain the harmony and peace which has characterized their relations from precolonial days forward to greater victory. [as heard]

MADAGASCAR

SDAR President Abdelaziz Meets With Ratsiraka

MB091507 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French
1030 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Excerpts] After a visit of fewer than 24 hours, Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz, the president of the SDAR and secretary general of the Polisario Front, left the big island late this morning, at 1135 to be exact.

Earlier, he held talks behind closed doors with his Malagasy counterpart at the International Airport of Ivato. Yesterday afternoon, he had a lengthy meeting with Mr Didier Ratsiraka, the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, during which they discussed a number of issues on the situation in northwestern Africa, the general situation in Africa, and the prospects of making the OAU summit scheduled for Addis Ababa in November a success. A number of other Malagasy officials, led by the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, accompanied Mohamed Abdelaziz to the international airport of Ivato, where they saw him off.

On the recent accord between Morocco and Libya, Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz, the president of the SDAR, pointed out that the accord was only beneficial to the expansionist regime of Morocco, which will try to exploit it to the maximum. The Moroccan regime, which is a declared enemy of the people of Sahara, the people of Morocco themselves, and the African people, is in our opinion undesirable and incompetent, he stressed.

It is worth recalling that before coming to Madagascar, Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz was in Tanzania and Addis Ababa, where he met Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian head of state and the current OAU chairman.

At (Amboussouradza) State House yesterday afternoon, the two heads of state exchanged speeches, reiterating the position of Madagascar and Sahara on the conflict in Western Sahara. I can assure you once again that we fully support the just cause of the people of Sahara against the Moroccan expansionism and imperialism, President Didier Ratsiraka reaffirmed yesterday. No statement was made this morning before the departure of SDAR President Mohamed Abdelaziz.

MAURITIUS

Taiwan Opens Trade Office; PRC Mission Reacts

AB091831 Paris AFP in English 1501 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Port Louis, Oct 9 (AFP) — The Chinese Embassy here said today that it was considering a possible diplomatic response following the (?opening) here Monday of a Taiwan trade mission. Taiwan and Mauritius agreed in principle to open the trade mission in this Indian Ocean state three months ago, press reports said here today. When asked if the existence of the mission could spark some reaction from Beijing's ambassador here, an embassy spokesman said the issue was under study.

MOZAMBIQUE

Armed Forces Kill 39 'Bandits' in Zambezia

MB061136 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] The Mozambique Armed Forces killed 39 armed bandits in Zambezia Province during the month of September. Citing a source from the provincial military command, our regional team in Quelimane informed us this morning that during the same period, our Armed Forces captured another 15 armed bandits and a quantity of military materiel from the criminals. The source added that search and destroy operations mounted by our forces against the armed bandits last month resulted in the freeing of 500 people who were forced to live with the enemy. During these operations, our forces also recovered a number of goods and domestic-use articles that had been stolen from the people by the armed bandits.

15 'Bandits' Reported Killed

MB070707 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0605 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] An armed bandits' camp in Inhambane Province was recently attacked and occupied. Our FPLM soldiers killed 15 bandits in the attack and freed 16 residents who had been forced to live with the bums. Meanwhile, in Zambezia our forces destroyed one bandit camp and annihilated eight criminals.

FPLM Destroys 'Criminal' Base

MB081624 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] The FPLM has destroyed an important armed bandit base in Motongomane, in Magude District, Gaza Province, killing 66 criminals and wounding a number of others. A military spokesman said that the destruction of the base took place after FPLM operations between 16 September and 3 October. The same spokesman said that during the destruction of the base, called Provincial Base, the FPLM captured a total of 108 light weapons, 99 AKM cartridges, 135 assorted cartridges, 1 bazooka, 329 (FDP) ammunition, and 1 battery for a Racal radio.

The military source also said that there were no losses on the side of the FPLM units that took part in this victorious action. The captured bandits include one who gave important information to our Armed Forces, namely the location of an arms cache, but there are no further details on this issue. According to the military spokesman, FPLM operations continue in Magude region and further military victories are possible after more information is received.

'Complete Elimination of Armed Bandits' Urged

MB052005 Maputo in English to southern Africa
1800 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] The Maputo daily newspaper *NOTICIAS* said today that Mozambique's principal task is still the comlete elimination of armed banditry. In a front page editorial, the newspaper said the key to winning peace and tranquillity lay on the battlefield. The editorial said it was necessary to step up the military offensive to overcome the last redoubts of banditry. Referring to this week's talks in Pretoria, between the Mozambican and South African governments, *NOTICIAS* said that although negotiations were an important part of Mozambique's struggle, they were not decisive. The editorial stressed the need for military consolidation of advances made on the diplomatic front, adding that peace would never come about as a benevolent offering from someone else.

Rebels Deny Slaying Italian Workers

AU100856 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] (ANSA) Maputo, October 10 — Declarations from the anti-government rebels of the Mozambiquan National Resistance (MNR) denying responsibility in the recent slaying of two Italian hostages were rejected here Tuesday by Mozambiquan Interior Minister Jose Oscar Monteiro. The two Italians, Alvise de Toni and Leonardo del Vescovo, were originally supposed to have fallen into the rebels' hands, hence first blame for their slaying fell on the MNR.

Three days ago, however, the resistance movement denied any hand in their death. Meeting Italian Ambassador Patrizio Schmidlin here yesterday, Jose Oscar Monteiro denied resistance allegations that the Mozambique Government was to blame.

Schmidlin met with the Mozambiquan interior minister on the instructions of Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti to voice Italian concern over the threat to Italian workers in the southern African state.

Andreotti asked the diplomat to voice Rome's intention of suspending work in threatened Italian work-sites if Maputo failed to provide "adequate security conditions" for the safety of the Italian workers.

The two slain Italians were working at the site of the "COBOCO" consortium at Corumana, about 120 kilometers from Maputo. They were among the workers helping build a dam on the (?Sabie) river. Yesterday, the site was visited by Mozambican Deputy Defense Minister Sebastiano Mabote [spelling as received], who voiced his condolences for the deaths and promised greater security measures for the workers.

Schmidlin visited the site two days ago. Italians, mostly women and children, have already been evacuated and will return home before the end of the week.

SDAR Leader Arrives in Maputo on Visit

MB091508 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1400 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Mohamed Abdelaziz, chairman of the Council of the Revolution of the SDAR, arrived in the city of Pemba early this afternoon at the beginning of a 2-day visit to Mozambique. At the airport of the Cabo Delgado provincial capital, the Saharan leader was greeted by Marshal Samora Machel, president of the republic; Army General Alberto Chipande, Cabo Delgado leader; and other Mozambican party and state officials.

The Saharan leader was also welcomed by members of the provincial committee and government, mass democratic organizations, and defense and security forces. Thousands of Pemba residents were also present at the airport to greet the Saharan leader. On the occasion, President Samora Machel reiterated the support of the Mozambican people for the struggle of the Saharan people. The Saharan leader expressed thanks for the Mozambique people's solidarity with the cause of the Saharan people.

Machel Hosts Reception

MB100713 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] President Samora Machel last night held a reception in Pemba in honor of Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front and SDAR president. The reception followed talks that began yesterday afternoon between Mozambican and SDAR delegations headed by presidents Samora Machel and Mohamed Abdelaziz.

During the talks, the Mozambican head of state reiterated the solidarity of the Mozambican people with the Saharan cause. President Machel recalled that when SDAR was invaded, Mozambique vigorously denounced this action and he explained that we had taken that stance with the knowledge gained from similar experiences in our own country.

Information Minister Starts Tanzania Visit

MB100822 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Jose Luis Cabaco, the minister of information, who yesterday began an official 4-day visit to Tanzania, is already on Zanzibar Island, which belongs to that neighboring country. Jose Luis Cabaco was received on his arrival in Dar es Salaam by his Tanzanian counterpart, Anna Makinda. This visit aims at strengthening bilateral cooperation through mass communications between the two countries.

Party Delegation Leaves for Meetings in Luanda

MB081444 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] A delegation of the Frelimo Party, led by Armando Emilio Guebuza, a member of the Political Bureau, left Maputo today for the capital of the People's Republic of Angola. In Luanda, the Frelimo Party delegation will take part in a meeting of the central commission for control, which will also involve delegations from the MPLA-Labor Party and the Congolese Labor Party. The holding of the meeting, due to begin tomorrow, was announced yesterday by the Angolan national radio.

GDR Provides Laboratory for University

MB051217 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] The college of engineering of the Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo today opened a high-tension laboratory. The laboratory was given by the GDR Government as a gesture of solidarity with the Mozambican people.

The laboratory consists of transformers, condensers, and lightening rods, and will be used by 3d and 4th year electronics engineering students in research and experimental work. The opening ceremony was preceded by a cultural session organized by lecturers and students from the GDR to hail the 35th anniversary of the GDR's liberation.

NAMIBIA

Security Forces Kill 11 SWAPO 'Terrorists'

MB091725 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] The South-West Africa Territory Force has announced in Windhoek that 11 SWAPO terrorists have been shot dead in the operational area in the past week. The Security Forces suffered no casualties. The number of terrorists killed so far this year now stands at 501.

SOUTH AFRICA

Mozambique Peace Talks Called 'Warm, Positive'

MB081611 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1553 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 8, SAPA — The first day of Mozambican peace talks in Pretoria had been "very warm and positive" and agreement could be reached much sooner than everyone expected if they continued in this manner, the secretary-general of the Mozambique Resistance Movement [RENAMO] Dr Evo Fernandes, said tonight.

"Everything was very positive and this will hopefully give a boost to the next session," he told SAPA after the peace talks commission, being chaired by the South African deputy minister of finance, Mr Louis Nel, finished the first round of their scheduled three-day discussions at the Union Building in Pretoria.

"There are still difficulties ahead... We are not playing games... But if the meetings continue like this we will achieve agreement much sooner than everyone expects," he added. "The positive developments today give me high hopes for the future."

Earlier today, South African Foreign Affairs officials were tight-lipped about the talks, refusing to confirm they were taking place or to comment. Later, they relented, saying: "The talks are taking place here in Pretoria but they are behind closed doors and no comment can be made."

The peace commission, set up last Wednesday in terms of the Pretoria declaration agreed to by the two sides in the Mozambican civil war, has the task of implementing an all-round desire for a cessation of all armed conflict and hostilities in Mozambique.

Besides Mr Louis Nel and representatives from RENAMO and the Mozambique Frelimo government, the commission — which is the result of intense behind-the-scenes diplomatic efforts by Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha over the past two months — includes representatives of the Defence Force and the state president's office.

Dispite Dr Fernandes' optimism, observers expect tough bargaining to take place over the next two days. The central issue is expected to involve the amnesty of RENAMO fighters and their integration into the Mozambican Armed Forces. Due to the secrecy surrounding the talks, it is still not clear whether RENAMO and Frelimo are actually talking directly to each other or are instead engaged in a series of separate meetings with the South Africans.

Dr Fernandes also reacted sharply to allegations at the weekend by Mozambican Minister of Security Colonel Sergio Vieira, that anti-government rebels had slit the throats of and decapitated two Italian technicians on September 14, two days after kidnapping them. "We want to flatly deny this... everyone detained by us in the past has been released by us without being harmed and all have said they were well treated by us... There have been no complaints," he said.

RENAMO wanted to know why Col Vieira, who had known of the deaths since September 18, had only chosen to inform the public and the Italian Government on October 6. "Why so late?," Dr Fernandes asked.

As a result, RENAMO had invited the Italian Government to send a commission of investigation into Mozambique to determine what had happened to the two Italians. The offer had been made through a representative of the Italian Government in Pretoria and RENAMO promised its full support in the investigation. "We have showed our good faith and hope that Frelimo will do the same form their side and produce their witnesses," Dr Fernandes said.

According to Col Vieira, it was discovered that anti-governemnt rebels had killed the Italians when government forces attacked a RENAMO base on September 18 and collected certain information. It has also monitored radio communication between two RENAMO military units.

Durban Three Refuse To Leave UK Consulate Voluntarily

MB091442 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] The three men sheltering in the British Consulate in Durban say the British Government will have to evict them because they do not intend to leave the building of their own free will. The British Government has told the three that it cannot countenance their indefinite stay and has advised then to leave voluntarily.

The three — Mr Archie Gumede, Mr Billy Nair, and Mr Paul David — have made their stance clear in a message to a Durban newspaper,saying they will not leave. The three say they have broken no law and that Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange does not have any reason for wanting them detained.

Fugitives Consider UK Request

MB091719 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] A lawyer acting for the three men in the British Consulate in Durban, Mr Zac Yacoob, says his clients are considering the British Government's concern at their prolonged occupation of the mission. He denies, however, that the men will continue their sit-in until they are evicted. The British Government has told the three that it cannot countenance their indefinite stay and has advised them to leave the consulate voluntarily. The three men are Mr Archie Gumede, Mr Billy Nair, and Mr Paul David.

In another development, Mrs Ella Ramgobin, wife of one of the original six who sought sanctuary in the consulate, has written to the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, requesting a meeting with him and the wives of the six men.

Government Protests UK TV Interview in Durban

MB100542 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] South Africa has sent a diplomatic note to the British Government objecting to the clandestine television interview with the three refugees in the British Consulate in Durban. The television interview was broadcast by ITN in Britain on Sunday night.

The foreign affairs minister, Pik Botha, says the incident is a flagrant violation of international law. He says the British Government has denied that it was aware of the incident, and has said the incident goes against British policy. The British Government claims that it allows only relatives and legal representatives of the fugitives to visit the men. Britain said it would do its best to prevent a repetition of the incident.

Botha Refuses To Return Four to Britain

MB092014 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2012 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 9, SAPA — There was no way South Africa would return the four men wanted for trial in Britain for alleged arms smuggling, even if the British Government righted the clear international wrong it had done the republic and ejected the three dissidents from its Durban Consulate, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said tonight.

Briefing journalists in Pretoria, he said his government did not consider the men to be criminals in terms of South African law nor did it recognise international arms embargo legislation against the republic, which had been the result of an "illegal" United Nations decision.

The orginal undertaking to return the four to Britain for trial had been "extremely painful and against the grain," but the South African Government had at no stage even considered breaking its committment until five or six days after September 13, when Britain had stated it had no intention of removing the six dissidents from its Durban consulate.

At that stage, Mr Botha said, the reprisal action taken had suited the South African Government and there was now no way the four men would be returned for trial. Besides, the minister said, he did not believe the majority of the South African public expected the government to return the men, who had been working in the interests of the country in its efforts to fight terrorism and communism and had done no harm to anyone, either in the republic or Britain.

"Reverse the roles and ask yourself whether Britain would return four of its citizens to South Africa for trial in similar circumstances," he said. "The South African undertaking to the British court was an extremely painful one, which went against the grain. The charges against the four are, in effect, broad in terms of a British law passed as a result of what we consider to be an illegal United Nations decision... The arms embargo decision of the UN is regarded as illegal by South Africa... It has never been tested in the World Court," he said.

"South Africa has never considered the men to be criminals... the decision to undertake to return them was not taken lightly... We knew what it would have entailed. I repeat, it went against the grain. I assure you that when we gave that undertaking, and up to that time the British Government took its action (refusing to eject the dissidents) the South African Government accepted it would have to comply with it, painful as it was," he said.

"But to expect the South African Government to comply with its undertaking after the illegal action taken by the British Government in the field of law enforcement and after Britain persisted in its wrongful attitude, despite a decision of a full bench of the South African — Supreme Court, and also after it had clearly violated international legal principles, is not only totally unacceptable, but it amounts to an insult," Mr Botha said.

"Britain could have avoided this situation by making it impossible for us to rely on international law not to return the men, but they did not. We were not looking for an excuse... The British Government clearly gave it... They virtually asked for it."

Replying to a question on whether Britain had been warned of the planned reprisal, to give them an opportunity to yield, Mr Botha said the Foreign Office had been aware South Africa would have preferred the prosecuting authority to use the "compounding procedure" — an accepted practice — in regard to the four men. This means that, particularly in the case of first offenders, as the four men were, provision was made for an opportunity to be given to pay a penalty.

"The Foreign Office was aware, yes, that it could have saved the South African Government a lot of agony if they did what their law allows them and which is their usual practice. But not only did they prefer not to do this — their right, I suppose — but they made it clear they were going to go for the men in a big way."

The foreign minister said he could not accept that the "vast majority" of the South Africa public expected his government to return their four fellow countrymen when they were not criminals, had done nothing wrong in terms of their country's law, and had done nothing to harm British interests.

"They cannot expect South Africa to return the men to serve years in jail for attempting to break an arms embargo to enable us to fight terrorism and communism. But, particularly after Britain obstructed South African law for a month, the South African public would not have expected us to do so in any case. Let any political leader stand up and tell South Africans that four of their countrymen should be returned to go to jail in Britain after Britain obstructed our law for a month," Mr Botha said.

He emphasised if the Durban consulate crisis had not arisen, South Africa would have had "no choice" but to send the four back. "It would have been very painful and difficult, but we would have done it. I give an assurance that this (reprisal) was not considered by any government member until five or six days after the consulate situation started, and when Britain let us know it would still break the law. At that moment, it suited us to take such reprisal action."

Earlier in the briefing, Mr Botha reiterated his argument that, in terms of the recognised system of international law, primitive as it was, and defined by respected international academics, South Africa had been fully justified in breaking its undertaking to the British court after the British Government's action on the "Durban Six."

South Africa fully admittted it had broken its undertaking but it had acted according to accepted international legal principles in retaliating the way it had after Britain had taken the initial wrongful action in refusing to eject the "Durban Six" or giving its permission for South African police to enter the Consulate and enforce South African law. Quoting a number of authorities on the subject, Mr Botha said a state was fully entitled to even break official treaties with another state as a retaliatory action. "We have treaties with Britain. We could have broken those, but decided that trade links must remain."

The South African Government had had a number of options when it decided — after having given Britain five-days time — to retaliate, but it had to bear in mind that certain actions could cause tremendous damage to South Africa.

Firstly, it could have closed the British Consulate in Durban, but this would have caused international repercussions, with Britain probably closing the South African missions in London and Glasgow. Secondly, with equal damaging international repercussions, police could have entered the consulate and arrested the "Durban Six." The third alternative had been to break its undertaking to the British court.

Asked what would happen if the Durban sit-in situation remained unchanged, Mr Botha said both governments ought to look to the future, and that the British Government had some rethinking to do. Even if the three dissidents left the consulate, it would be on record that Britain had been the first to break international law.

On the question of further retaliatory action by the South African Government, he said: "For the time being, the action we took is commensurate with the wrong done by Britain... Unless some new element is introduced, we will not take further action."

Replying to another question, he said that up to now, forcing an entry to the consulate was not considered a desirable alternative, as this would do tremendous damage to South Africa.

Minister Blames UDF for Recent Violence, ANC Ties

MB051900 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] The United Democratic Front [UDF] is being held directly responsible by the government for the latest unrest in black residential areas and has been accused of being directly linked to the banned ANC.

The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said at the congress of the Transvaal National Party at Alberton that the revolutionary climate in South Africa had increased in intensity in the past 2 years, particularly with the founding of the UDF. Mr le Grange said that even at its inaugural meeting, the UDF had shown its true colors by appointing well-known radicals as office-bearers and patrons.

More than 90 percent of the office-bearers had been members of the ANC before the banning of the terrorist organization, or had been members of the banned South African Communist Party, the banned Congress of Democrats, the revolutionary trade union SACTU [South African Congress of Trade Unions], the erstwhile Communist Congress Alliance, the Natal Union Congress, or the Transvaal Union Congress.

Mr le Grange said the three presidents of the UDF were known members of the ANC. The minister referred to several ANC publications in which the organization expressed its support for the UDF and its efforts to mobilize large-scale resistance against the government. Mr le Grange blamed the UDF for the violence in black townships during August and September. This included the damaging of 50 schools, 85 shops, almost 100 private homes, and more than 600 vehicles. A total of 80 people had been killed in the unrest, and more than 200 had been injured.

Mr le Grange said he could envisage the increased use of the Defense Force in support of police actions to ensure a more effective defense against radical elements in South Africa.

UDF Denies Le Grange Charges

MB060710 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] The United Democratic Front [UDF] has replied to accusations that it is doing the work of the ANC and is responsible for recent township unrest. The accusations were made by Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange at the Transvaal congress of the National Party yesterday. A UDF spokesperson has said there is not a shred of truth in the accusations:

[Begin unidentified UDF spokesperson recording] We will not be deterred by the vicious campaign against us, by the detentions, the jailings, burnings, shooting, and repression of our people. We make no apology to Le Grange or to any of the managers of apartheid for awakening our people to the realities of racial discrimination and exploitation.

We challenge Minister le Grange to release all Section 28 detainees and to cease all shooting of young and innocent children in the Vaal Triangle and in the Cape. Vicious and unreasonable attacks on the UDF and its allies cannot be a substitute for a reasonable and mature approach to the solution of the problems of our country. [end recording]

In his speech to the National Party congress in Alberton yesterday, Le Grange said the actions of the UDF had directly or indirectly contributed to recent unrest in which hundreds of houses, schools, and vehicles had been damaged. Le Grange said the UDF was fulfilling the task denied the ANC — that of mobilizing and politicizing the masses and, as he put it, creating a revolutionary climate in South Africa. He said by doing this, the organization was achieving one of the most needed elements of the revolutionary process.

Le Grange pointed to the fact that many top UDF officials were members of the ANC or South African Communist Party before they were banned. He said this proved the UDF is pursuing the same objectives as the two banned organizations.

Defense Minister Discusses Regional Security

MB051600 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1538 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Alberton, Oct 5, SAPA — Certain areas of tension had been significantly defused by the republic's declared search and striving for peace, the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan said here today. General Malan, who was speaking at the Transvaal National Party congress, said that in this way the prospects for bringing about peaceful co-existence had been increased. However, because of a number of factors, it would be unthinkable for South Africa to relax its preparedness.

"The RSA must remain prepared to act against terrorists — even within some of our neighbouring states. This holds true even if we should conclude defence accords with all our neighbouring states, for it is not impossible that some of our neighbouring states may seek our assistance in helping to protect their sovereignty. We are, and remain, a regional power bearing particular responsibility for regional security."

General Malan said it was clear that the republic must guard against a feeling of false security. "We must bear in mind that the republic's military preparedness and striking power have played a vital part in the present peace intitiatives. The momentum of these initiatives can be maintained in future only if South Africa, in the greater interests of the subcontinent, remains prepared and battle ready. Military preparedness means constant preparedness, for we live in an era in which situations change from one day to the next."

General Malan said that over the past months, the republic's position had changed considerably for the better. The efforts to attain peace had culminated in the Nkomati Accord, the Lusaka Agreement, and other bilateral discussions with neighbouring states. All these endevours had contributed improved and more relaxed inter-state relations. Obviously, these peace initiatives had also created greater optimism and expectations vis-a-vis South Africa's place in the world community.

"Understandably, there are also people who believe that the threat against the RSA has diminished to such an extent that the government should consider reducing defence demands. In some circles a smaller defence budget and a relaxation of national service commitments are also advocated. If these optimistic expectations and claims are related to the opinion of a prominent strategist during a recent seminar that a large scale armed onslaught against the RSA is at this stage extremely improbable, such claims would appear to be justified. There are also those who infer that the position of the RSA has improved to such an extent that one can no longer speak of a general or internal threat against the country."

The government deserved credit for the leading role it had played, not only in respect of the peace initiatives, but also for creating the new political dispensation. As far as the general security situation in southern Africa was concerned, General Malan said, there could at this stage scarcely be any claim to regional stability.

"Despite the Lusaka Agreement the Joint Monitoring Commission cannot finalise its activities in southern Angola. The reason for this is that SWAPO ignores the provisions of the agreement and continues its terrorist activities in the north of South-West Africa. Similarly, the Soviet Union is still supplying arms to Angola and is further extending its military presence in that country."

General Malan said that in the first half of this year the soviet union had supplied 74 MiG strike aircraft to Angola, of which 14 were the more sophisticated MiG 23. In the same period, Angola also took delivery of about 130 tanks, 40 armoured vehicles, 40 anti-aircraft vehicles, nearly 200 heavy anti-aircraft guns, and 40 field artillery guns from Russia. To this had to be added 11 sophisticated mobile radar systems, about 400 other military vehicles, and 160,000 tons of rifles and ammunition.

"Furthermore, as a matter of interest, I might mention that the largest part of their armaments entered Angola after the Lusaka Agreement had been concluded in February."

General Malan said the number of armoured vehicles and men in the Frontline States had more than trebled since 1978. If we look at the security situation in a neighbouring state, such as Zimbabwe, there is scarcely any reason for optimism. We all know what is taking plae in Zimbabwe: for all practical purposes a state of martial law exists there and ethnic minorities are being eliminated for the sake of a Marxist one-party state. An arms race is also taking place there. This year, for instance, Zimbabwe imported nearly 100 armoured vehicles from South America and large quantities of small arms and ammunition from Russia and other Eastern Bloc countries.

The republic's security situation in relation to countries such as Lesotho and Botswana, left much to be desired. "It is already common knowledge that Botswana is being used to an increasing extent as a transit route for ANC terrorists underway to South Africa." Note had also to be taken of the fact that the Soviet Union was expanding its diplomatic representation both in Lesotho and Botswana and was making an active effort to establish its influence in the military sphere.

The obvious conclusion was that agreements to promote detente did not suit Russia and that the "Red bear" would do everything in its power to further destabilize the sub-continent. "Indeed, all the signs point at the Russians making an ever-increasing effort to destabilize southern Africa in order to create chaos under the flag of so-called liberation. It is this so-called liberation that leads to Marxist enslavement.

"The more African leaders realise this, the more desparately Russia will continue its efforts through sympathetic Eastern Bloc media to undermine order in southern Africa and work against co-operation. There must be no doubt about the fact that, although southern Africa is not at present at the top of Russia's list of priorities, this region, with its strategic resources and position on the world map, remains one of the most important intermediate objectives," General Malan said.

Ministers Justify Use of SADF in Trouble Spots

MB091732 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, and the minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, say the government is determined to maintain law and order in the country and will not be dictated to on how the security forces should carry out their task.

The ministers say in a joint statement issued in Pretoria after criticism of the Defense Force's supporting role in certain problems areas that such support has been given for years. The ministers point out that Article 3 of the Defense Act makes provision for the use of any member of the Defense Force in the prevention and suppression of internal unrest.

Mr le Grange and Gen Malan say that just as the police force supports the Defense Force on the border, so the Defense Force is supporting the police in internal unrest situations, and that this has been done on a number of occasions.

Local Management Tasks Transferred to New Departments

MB060620 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] In Pretoria, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, has announced important measures aimed at regulating the transfer of certain specific local management affairs from the provincial administrations to the departments for white, Colored, and Indian affairs. The measures originate from the meeting between Mr Heunis, the three ministers for local management affairs, the provincial administrators, and the provincial members of executive committees [MEC] for local management this week.

Mr Heunis says in his statement that it was decided to postpone until next year all elections for Colored and Indian management committees and area affairs committees, which were scheduled to take place this year. One of the reasons for this was that the elections would coincide with the establishment with regional services boards. Another decision says that all local management affairs which pertain to Own Affairs will be as an interim measure continued to be handled by the administrators and MECS, but in consultation with the ministers of Own Affairs. Meanwhile, all legislation on local management affairs, including provincial ordinances, will have to be submitted to the Coordinating Council for Local Management Affairs.

Buthelezi Comments on Trip to FRG, Unrest

MB061206 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1144 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 3, SAPA — The West German Government should lean on South Africa diplomatically and do everything in its power to get the government to change its apartheid polices, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu, said today. Addressing a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport after his return from a 6-day visit to West Germany, he said Bonn had expressed little interest in the plight of the six fugitives in the British Consulate in Durban. Three of the men were arrested when they left the consulate at about 11 am today.

"There is not as much interest in the media there as there is here. I got the impression that they would not react to a request for political asylum," Chief Buthelezi said.

Speaking about the recent unrest in black townships, Chief Buthelezi said any violence directed against black people was a bad thing. "There is anger among the black people and I understand that, but we can differ without killing each other and petrol bombing our homes. Anger can be used constructively if it is handled in the proper way."

Chief Buthelezi said there was an urgent need to get the people of South Africa together, and reiterated his stand against the new constitutional dispensation. "I deprecate the fact that whites try and play god, implying that we, as Africans, have no contribution to make."

He said he had many interesting discussion in West Germany and found that most of the government officials he spoke to "agreed with my stance."

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Congratulates DPRK on Anniversary

MB091831 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has sent a congratulatory message to the leader of the DPRK, Comrade Kim Il-song, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers Party.

In the message, Comrade Mugabe says his party and government note with inspiration the monumental achievement of the people of the DPRK in constructing a democratic republic which is the envy of all progressive countries today. The prime minister assured Comrade Kim Il-song of Zimbabwe's support for efforts by the DPRK to work for the reunification of the Korean Peninsula.